DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 356 824 JC 930 231

TITLE	Washington Community and Technical Colleges Fall Enrollment & Staffing Report, 1991.
INSTITUTION	Washington State Board for Community and Technical Colleges, Olympia.
PUB DATE	Jul 92
NOTE	51p.
PUB TYPE	Reports - Research/Technical (143) -- Statistical Data (110)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*College Faculty; College Transfer Students; Community Colleges; *Enrollment Trends; Full Time Equivalency; School Demography; School Statistics; State Aid; State Surveys; *Student Characteristics; Tables (Data); Technical Institutes; Two Year Colleges; *Two Year College Students; Vocational Education; Vocational Schools
IDENTIFIERS	*Washington

ABSTRACT

A statistical overview is provided of trends in enrollments, student characteristics, and staffing in Washington's community and technical colleges as of fall 1991. The report examines patterns of enrollments, students served, staffing, and finances within the system as a whole; profiles student characteristics and workforce training and retraining activity in the technical colleges; and offers community college data on student characteristics, full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollments by funding source, new and returning students, student race and ethnic background, student age, full- and part-time students, day and evening enrollments, students' education and family background, students' employment characteristics and educational plans, workforce training and retraining activity, basic skills training, transfer, and faculty employment status. Enrollment and student characteristics data are also presented by college. Highlighted findings included the following: (1) the Washington community and technical colleges served 232,981 students in fall 1991; (2) the technical and community colleges employed 3,293 full-time and 7,033 part-time faculty, 907 administrative and supervisory staff members, and 4,173 classified staff members in fall 1991; and (3) of the 45,602 students enrolled in technical colleges in fall 1991, 65% were enrolled for workforce training, 3% for basic skills training, and 32% in homemaking, parent education, and avocational courses. (MAB)

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ED356824

Washington Community and Technical Colleges

FALL ENROLLMENT & STAFFING REPORT 1991

State of Washington
State Board for Community & Technical Colleges

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
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July 1992

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HIGHLIGHTS OF FALL 1991

- The Washington community and technical colleges served 232,981 unduplicated headcount students in fall 1991. An unduplicated headcount counts each student enrolled only once, even if the student had enrolled in more than one course in the fall.
- The students in technical and community colleges were taught by 3,293 full-time faculty and 7,033 part-time faculty. There were about 907 administrative and supervisory staff members and 4,173 classified staff members working at the colleges in fall 1991.
- The racial composition of the student population in fall 1991 was more diverse than that of the state as a whole (19 percent students of color at community and technical colleges, 13 percent in the state population).
- The student population was more female (57 percent of those reporting gender) than the state's adult female population, typical of community and technical colleges nationally.

Technical Colleges

- Of the 45,602 students enrolled in technical colleges in fall 1991, 65 percent were enrolled for workforce training, 3 percent for basic skills training and 32 percent for courses in homemaking, parent education and of an avocational nature.

Community Colleges

- The community colleges enrolled the equivalent of 102,327 full-time students (FTE) in fall 1991. That was seven FTE more than in fall 1980, the previous high. 88,731 of the FTEs were in state-funded courses. FTE enrollment was 3.5 percent above the level of fall 1990.
- The number of full-time students continued to increase at a faster rate than part-time students. Full-time students were 49 percent of the total enrollment.
- The number of new students enrolled dropped for the sixth year. New students are the last to be enrolled and many find that needed courses are filled before they have a chance to make their selections.
- Enrollment in developmental studies courses (pre-college courses above the basic skills level in writing, reading and math) continued to grow at a faster rate than in other areas. These courses have more than doubled in number since 1987.

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INTRODUCTION

THE REPORT

The Fall Enrollment and Staffing Report 1991 provides a snapshot of enrollments in technical and community colleges during September through December 1991. The publication was previously called The Fall Quarter Report. The community and technical colleges were merged into a single system in fall 1991. As a result, much of the data for community and technical colleges are not comparable. This report provides separate data for these two types of institutions where definitional or data collection differences preclude comparability.

The primary source of information for this document is the State Board for Community and Technical College's (SBCTC) Management Information System (MIS) and the information systems separately maintained by the five technical colleges.

THE WASHINGTON COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE SYSTEM

Washington's Community and Technical College Act of 1991 provides for a state system of community and technical colleges separate from both the public secondary schools and four-year institutions. The act requires that the colleges "offer an open door to every citizen, regardless of his or her academic background or experiences, at a cost normally within his or her economic means" (RCW 28B.50.020(1)).

Each college district is required to "offer thoroughly comprehensive educational, training and service programs to meet the needs of both the communities and students served by combining, with equal emphasis, high standards of excellence in academic transfer courses; realistic and practical courses in occupational education, both graded and ungraded; community services of an educational, cultural and recreational nature; and adult education" (RCW 28B.50.020(2)). College districts containing only technical colleges are excepted from the requirement to offer academic transfer courses. Each college is governed by a board of five trustees appointed to five-year terms by the governor with the consent of the Senate.

Washington's first junior college was started in 1915 in Everett when 42 students began a one-year college program on the top floor of Everett High School. It was closed in 1923 for lack of students. Centralia College, the state's oldest existing community college, opened in 1925. It was followed by Skagit Valley College in 1926, Yakima Valley College in 1928 and Grays Harbor College in 1930. By 1941 eight junior colleges were operating in Washington, all locally administered and locally funded. Combined enrollment was approximately 1,000.

Meanwhile, in 1930 the Seattle School District opened Edison Vocational School, the first true, public vocational school in the state. The Spokane School District followed suit in 1939 with establishment of the Spokane Trade School. Both schools eventually became community colleges. The oldest existing vocational technical institute, Tacoma's Bates VTI, opened in 1940. Subsequently, VTIs opened in Clover Park, Pasco, Renton, Vancouver, Kirkland (Lake Washington), Olympia and Bellingham. The VTIs in Pasco, Vancouver, and Olympia eventually became community colleges.

Between 1925 and 1941, there were three attempts to provide state support for junior colleges. State support was provided for the first time by the 1941 legislature; however, that act restricted the number and location of junior colleges, prohibiting their establishment in counties having either a public or private four year institution. In 1945, junior colleges were made a part of their local school districts and supported through their funding, as was the case with vocational technical institutes until 1991.

In 1961, the restrictions against expansion of community colleges were removed by the legislature and junior colleges were designated as "community" colleges. This term had first appeared in a report to President Harry Truman from his Commission on Higher Education in 1947.

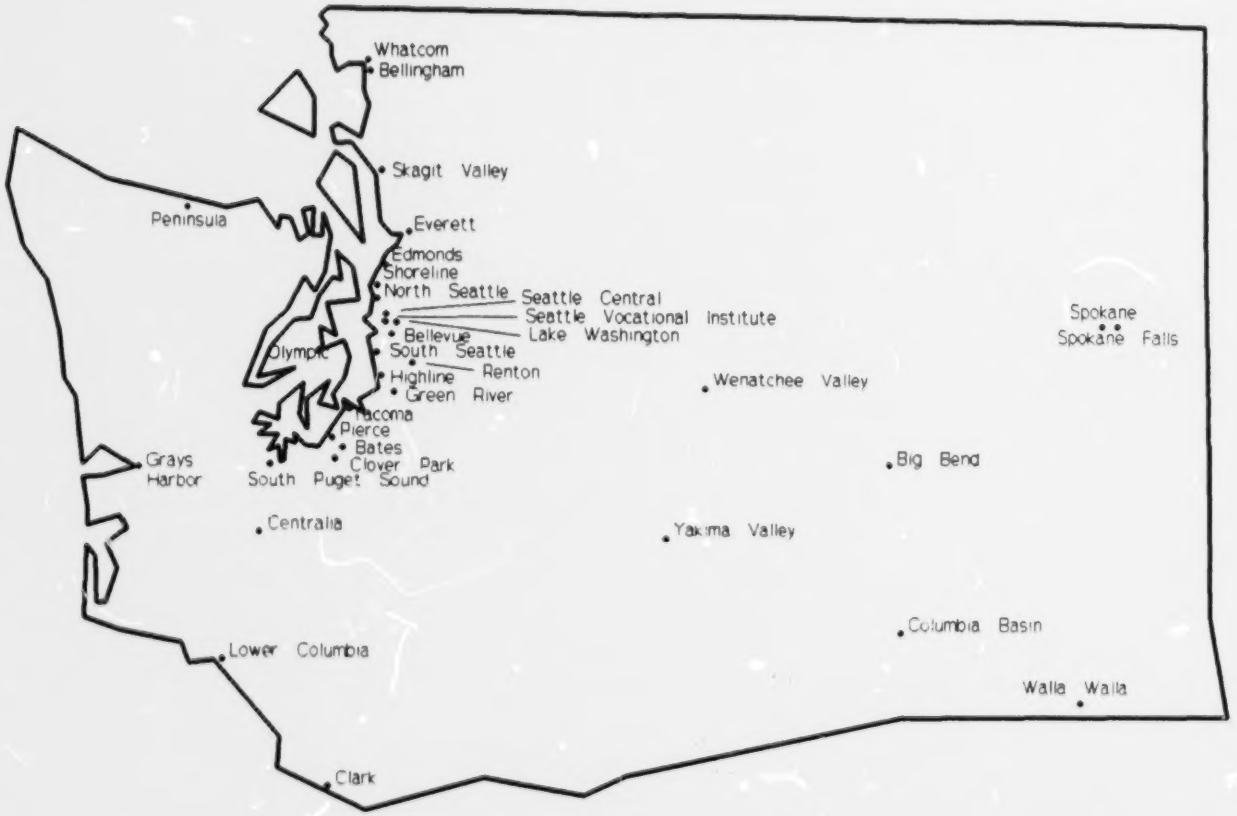
The financing of community colleges was separated from that of local school districts in 1963, and in 1965 the legislature declared that it intended to establish a separate, independent community college system. Based on the recommendations of the Arthur D. Little Company, the 1967 legislature adopted the Community College Act of 1967, which was signed on April 3 of that year.

The structure of the community college system remained largely intact until 1991 when, as part of the Work Force Training and Education Act, the legislature amended the Community College Act of 1967 and redesignated it as the Community and Technical College Act of 1991.

The state's five remaining public vocational technical institutes were designated as "technical colleges," removed from the jurisdiction of their local school districts, and merged with the community college system. Each technical college was provided with its own college district and a board of trustees. Each technical college district overlaps the districts of neighboring community colleges. The State Board for Community College Education was renamed the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges by the 1991 act.

The Community and Technical College Act of 1991 also brought the Seattle Vocational Institute (SVI) into the Seattle Community College District. It had been the Washington Institute of Applied Technology since 1987 when it was established by the legislature in a facility previously occupied by the Seattle Occupational Industrialization Center before it closed. SVI serves economically disadvantaged people in Seattle's Central district, providing job-related training for adults and contract training for local businesses.

WASHINGTON COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES



THE COMMUNITY & TECHNICAL COLLEGE SYSTEM

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ENROLLMENTS IN COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES
Fall 1991

Nearly 233,000 students were enrolled in Washington technical and community colleges in Fall 1991. Most of those students (82 percent) were enrolled in courses supported with state funds in addition to the tuition paid by the student or their sponsor (employer or human services agency or organization). Six percent of all students were enrolled in contract courses where an employer or human services agency paid the entire cost of instruction with no reimbursement from the state.

Course effort between community and technical colleges can only be estimated, due to different instructional methods. Estimates of FTEs for state- and contract-funded courses by four major areas are shown in the graph. The majority of courses were taken by students enrolled for workforce training and retraining. About 30 percent of the FTE was taken by students at the community colleges preparing for transfer. Basic skills courses include adult basic education (ABE) and English instruction for those whose native language is not English (ESL). The "other" FTEs include courses related to retirement, parent education, and homemaking.

The number of students enrolled in state- and contract-funded courses by their various purposes for attending are shown in the table to the right. For this same data by college see page 32.

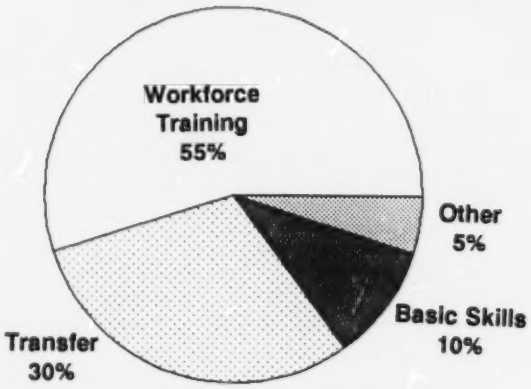
Students by Purpose for Attending State- and Contract-Funded Students

	Students	% of Total
Workforce Training	90,782	44%
Transfer	47,972	23%
Basic Skills	23,030	11%
Other	43,341	21%

Fall 1991
Students by Funding Source

	Students	% of Total
State	189,973	82%
Contract	15,155	6%
Student-Funded	27,853	12%

Estimated Course Effort (FTE) by Students' Purpose for Attending State- and Contract-Funded Courses



State-Supported Students: Students enrolled in at least one course funded completely or in part by legislative appropriations of state funds. Includes "excess enrollments" allowed by legislature.

Contract-Supported Students: Students enrolled in courses funded by grants and contracts with external organizations and who were not enrolled in any state-supported courses.

Student-Funded Students: Students enrolled only in non-degree courses funded entirely through fees charged to the students.

Note: Most students enroll exclusively in one of the three types of courses: state-supported, contract-supported or student-funded.

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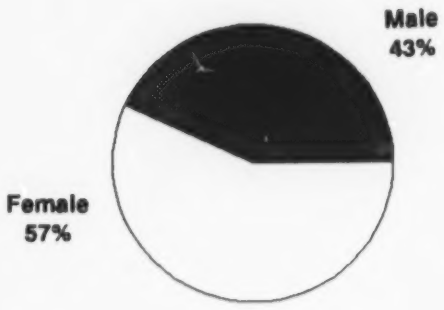
STUDENTS SERVED
COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES
Fall 1991

Students by Gender

The majority of students served were women. Nationwide, women constituted the majority of all college students. In Washington, 57 percent of community and technical college students were female. Women were in the majority of students in both community and technical colleges.

See page 33 for enrollments by gender by college.

Headcount

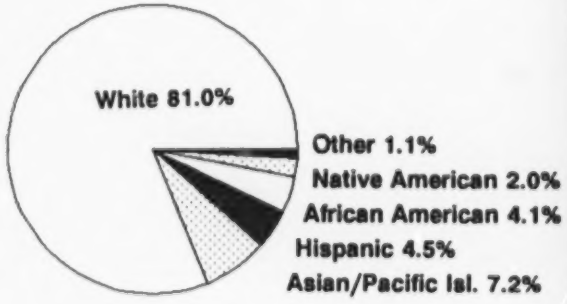


Students by Race and Ethnic Background

Community and technical college students reflect the racial diversity of the state of Washington. As the population has grown more diverse so has community and technical college enrollment.

Race/Ethnic Background	Washington State Population 1991	Community & Technical Colleges Fall 1991
White	86.2%	81.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4.5%	7.2%
Hispanic	4.7%	4.5%
African American	3.1%	4.1%
Native American	1.6%	2.0%
Other	<0.1%	1.1%

Student Headcount by Race & Ethnic Background



For data on enrollments by race and ethnic background at each college, see page 34.

Note: Community college enrollments exclude students in student-funded courses.

STAFFING
ALL FUNDING SOURCES
COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES
Fall 1991

Community and technical colleges employed 8,373 full-time faculty, administrative staff and support staff in fall 1991. There were 3,293 full-time faculty who taught during the fall. In addition, the colleges were served by 4,173 classified staff and 907 administrators and supervisors. These data include those employed in grant-funded positions. In addition, 7,033 faculty were hired on a part-time basis. Total employment was 15,406.

Administrative/supervisory and classified staff were more racially and ethnically diverse than were full-time faculty. Women predominate in the classified ranks while men slightly outnumber women as full-time faculty and administrators.

See page 35 for details on staff by college.

COMMUNITY COLLEGE EMPLOYEES COMPARED TO WASHINGTON LABOR FORCE
BY GENDER AND RACE
ALL FUNDING SOURCES
Fall 1991

	COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES				PERCENT OF EMPLOYED WORKERS IN WASHINGTON
	FULL-TIME FACULTY	ADMINISTRATIVE/ SUPERVISORY	CLASSIFIED	TOTAL	1990
Male	57.8%	52.0%	29.9%	43.4%	55.0%
Female	42.2%	48.0%	70.1%	56.6%	45.0%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	3.1%	4.0%	5.3%	4.3%	4.2%
African American	2.2%	5.5%	4.4%	3.7%	2.6%
Hispanic	1.9%	2.6%	3.0%	2.5%	3.5%
Native American	1.4%	1.0%	1.9%	1.6%	1.3%
White/Other	91.4%	86.9%	85.4%	87.9%	92.1%
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	3,293	907	4,173	8,373	2,293,961

SOURCES: Community Colleges Data Express PMIS-3X. Washington: 1990 Census STF-3.
NOTE: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

FINANCE

Due to differences in instructional methods, FTEs and cost per FTE are not comparable.

Technical Colleges: The Washington state legislature authorized the technical colleges to enroll 12,655 FTEs in vocational programs and literacy training in fiscal year 1991-92. For technical colleges, one FTE is equivalent to 900 hours of instruction during a year. Technical colleges are funded at the rate of $3,408 per vocational FTE and $1.62 per hour of literacy training. Technical colleges have authority to set and retain tuition to fund instruction.

In addition to offering state-funded vocational and literacy education, technical colleges provide customized training for employers and avocational courses for the general public on a self-supporting basis.

Community Colleges: Current authorization is for community colleges to enroll 87,400 state-supported annual FTEs which includes FTEs in literacy programs. One FTE is equivalent to 45 credits of instruction during a year. The colleges are funded at $3,551 per FTE.

In addition to their state-funded courses, community colleges contract to provide training at correctional and military facilities, customized training for employers, and college avocational courses for the general public on a self-supporting basis. Community colleges were also authorized to enroll a limited number of FTEs above their state-funded level and retain the tuition to cover the cost of these "excess enrollments." The 1991-92 limit was set at 4,359 FTEs.

TUITION AND FEES

Technical Colleges: The Washington state legislature requires technical colleges to charge fees to students to generate revenue equivalent to 18 percent of the amount allocated by the legislature. Technical colleges are free to set fees on a program-by-program basis as long as the total generates the required revenue. Thus no single fee structure exists. The typical full-time student, however, paid about $900 for a year of instruction in 1991-92. Technical colleges do not charge higher fees to non-residents.

Community Colleges: The Higher Education Coordinating Board (HECB) establishes the tuition rate for community colleges such that tuition equals 23 percent of the cost of instruction. Tuition revenues generated from the budgeted enrollment level are deposited in the state general fund. Revenues from enrollments above the budgeted amount are retained by the colleges. Students enrolled in certain programs such as apprentice-related training and industrial first aid pay lower tuition charges. Additionally, Vietnam and Persian Gulf veterans pay reduced rates.

In addition to tuition, colleges assess service and activities fees which are retained locally for student activities. The maximum allowable service and activity (S and A) fee is set by the HECB. Tuition and fee charges for fall 1991 were:

	Tuition	Maximum S & A Fee	Total
Resident			
Quarterly Full-Time Rate	$276.50	$38.50	$315.00
Quarterly Per Course Rate	27.65	3.85	31.50
Non-Resident			
Quarterly Full-Time Rate	1,200.50	38.50	1,239.00
Quarterly Per Course Rate	120.05	3.85	123.90

TECHNICAL COLLEGES

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INTRODUCTION TO STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS
TECHNICAL COLLEGES
Fall 1991

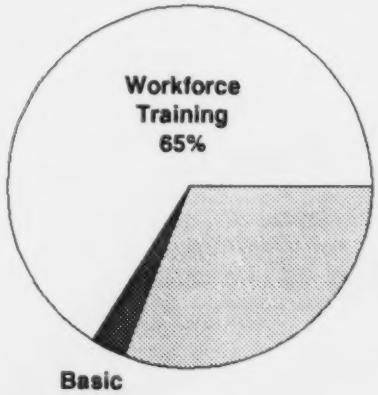
The five state-supported technical colleges are making the transition from administration by their local school districts to that of the post-secondary community and technical college system. During this first year of transition, descriptive data on the technical colleges is limited due to the varying nature of their past data systems. Prior to their 1991 merger with the community college system, each college was responsible for the development and maintenance of its own enrollment and record keeping system. This led to five different approaches to recordkeeping. Currently, colleges are working with the system's computing staff, the Communications Technology Center, to develop a common reporting system.

Generally, technical college computer systems concentrated on full-time preparatory students. They represented about one quarter of the students served each year, but 60 percent of the total course effort. In the past, technical colleges reported data only at year's end, not in fall. Thus, while some technical colleges had considerable information on the fall students, the data common to all colleges were limited. Several colleges were able to collect demographic information only on their full-time students. All colleges plan to provide complete demographic data in the 1992-93 academic year.

Most students (65 percent) were enrolled in technical colleges for workforce training - either preparing for jobs or upgrading their job skills. Basic skills instruction is provided by the technical colleges to those who need to develop reading, writing or math skills. About 3 percent of technical college students enrolled in basic skills training this year. In addition to basic skills and workforce training, technical colleges also offer a wide variety of avocational courses on a self-support basis as well as consumer homemaking and parent education training.

Technical college data on student gender, race and ethnic background, and reasons for attending is contained on pages 31 through 34.

Enrollment by Area
Estimates



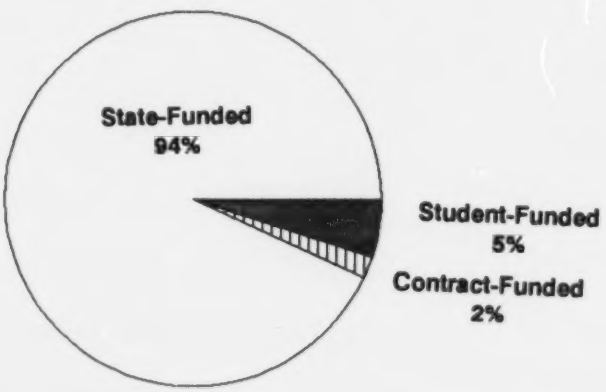
Technical colleges have a diverse population. Sixteen percent of their preparatory students had disabilities, seven percent had limited English skills.

Note: Some students enroll in all three areas; those who do are counted in the workforce category in this graph.

STUDENTS BY FUND SOURCE AND CHARACTERISTICS
TECHNICAL COLLEGES
Fall 1991

Washington technical colleges served 45,602 students in fall 1991. Most of that instruction was offered in state-supported courses. State-funded courses include workforce literacy, job preparation, retraining, consumer homemaking and parent education. Technical colleges offer contract courses including both customized training for employers and classes to meet the needs of special populations. Avocational courses designed to meet community needs are offered on a self-supporting (student-funded) basis.

Funding Source



Students by Funding Source by Technical College

	State	Contract	Student Funded	Total
Bellingham Tech	4,720	113	311	5,144
Lake Washington Tech	4,923	0	1,275	6,198
Renton Tech	7,450	595	231	8,276
Bates Tech*	14,333	0	0	14,333
Clover Park Tech*	11,364	0	287	11,651
TECHNICAL COLLEGE TOTALS	42,790	708	2,104	45,602
% of Total	93.8%	1.6%	4.6%	

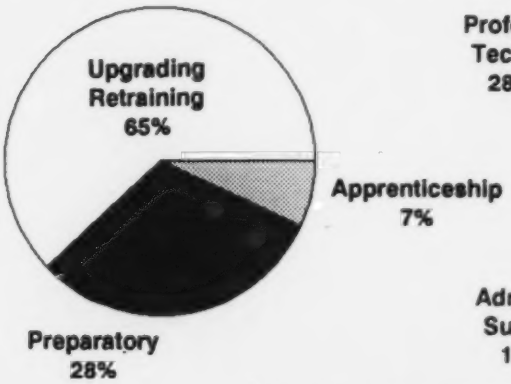
SOURCE: SBCTC Special File: TC.

WORKFORCE TRAINING AND RETRAINING ACTIVITY
TOTAL STUDENTS
TECHNICAL COLLEGES
Fall 1991

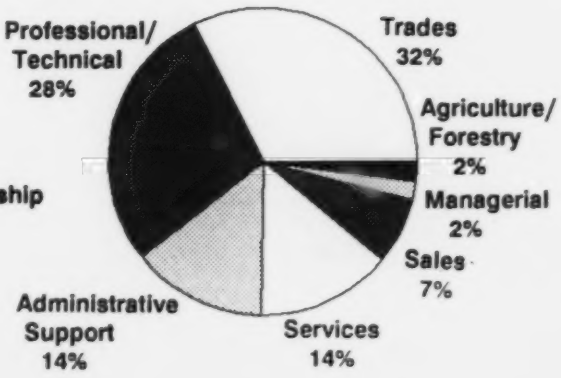
The primary mission of technical colleges is to provide workforce training. While data here are limited to preparatory training, apprenticeship courses and retraining, the technical colleges also offer literacy studies as part of their primary mission. Parent education is also seen as part of their overall training mission; however, students enrolled for that purpose are not included in the data on this page.

The occupational field having the greatest number of preparatory courses was the trades. Other occupational categories with a large number of courses were professional (including health programs), administrative support and services.

Workforce Students by Area
Estimates[1]



Preparatory Training by Occupational Category



Technical College Students by Area
Fall 1991

	Preparatory Training	Apprentice Training	Upgrading Retraining	Workforce Training Total
Bellingham Tech	1,506	122	1,989	3,617
Lake Washington Tech	1,583	0	1,905	3,488
Renton Tech	1,541	977	4,025	6,543
Bates Tech	1,453	576	5,868	7,897
Clover Park Tech	2,121	360	5,500	7,981
TECHNICAL COLLEGE TOTALS	8,204	2,035	19,287	29,526
% of Total	27.8%	6.9%	65.3%	

SOURCE: SBCTC Special File: TC.

[1] Estimate based only on the three colleges with all students reported.

COMMUNITY COLLEGES

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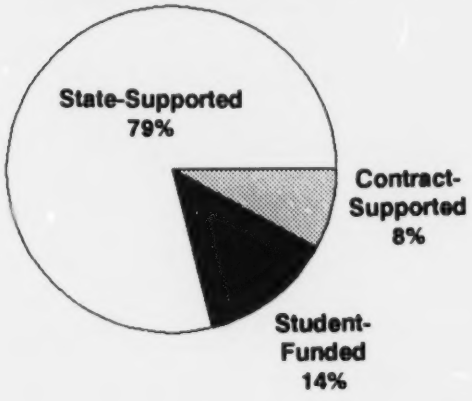
INTRODUCTION TO STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS
COMMUNITY COLLEGES
Fall 1991

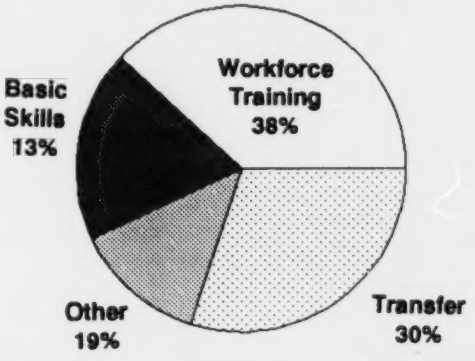
Washington community colleges served 187,379 students in fall 1991; 147,141 in state-supported courses, 14,489 in contract-supported courses, and 25,749 in student-funded courses. Enrollments increased by four percent over last year. Nationwide, community college enrollments increased eight percent during the same period.

More students (38 percent) were enrolled in community colleges for workforce training - either preparing for jobs or upgrading their job skills - than for any other purpose. Just under a third, 30 percent, were enrolled to prepare for transfer to a four-year institution. About 13 percent enrolled in basic skills courses: training below the ninth grade level (ABE), English for non-native speakers (ESL), high school completion or preparation for the General Education Development (GED) test. Those enrolled for "other" purposes included students pursuing parent education, education related to retirement or other personal interests. Because students enrolled for "other" purposes generally took only one class, they represented just five percent of the community college FTE.

Fall Headcount
By Source of Course Funding



Students by Purpose for Attending
State and Contract Students



Community Colleges

FALL HEADCOUNT	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
State-Supported Students	132,838	135,012	134,775	134,779	147,141
% Change	-1.3%	1.6%	-0.2%	0.0%	9.2%
Contract-Supported Students*	12,595	16,409	18,046	21,660	14,489
% Change	32.2%	30.3%	10.0%	20.0%	-33.1%
Student-Funded Students*	17,845	21,366	24,471	23,447	25,749
% Change	20.6%	19.7%	14.5%	-4.2%	9.8%
TOTAL	163,278	172,787	177,292	179,886	187,379
% Change	2.8%	5.8%	2.6%	1.5%	4.2%

SOURCE: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1101, Version 1.
NOTE: Includes Seattle Vocational Institute in 1991.

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FTES BY FUNDING SOURCE
COMMUNITY COLLEGES
Fall 1987 through 1991

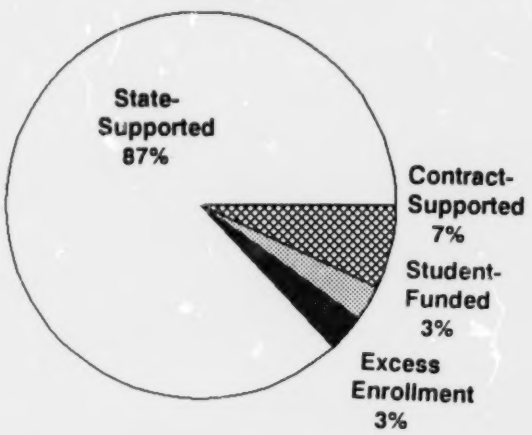
In fall 1991, full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment reached its highest level ever -- 102,327 -- seven FTE more than in fall 1980.

The 1991 legislature authorized additional state-supported enrollments for 1991-92 and authorized a limited number of "excess enrollments" above the state-funded enrollment level. The authorization of "excess enrollment", previously called "contemporary contracting", resulted in a change in the reporting of enrollments. Prior to 1991, such enrollments had been included in the contract- or student-funded category. The substantial decline in contract-supported FTEs and the small decline in student-funded FTEs is entirely due to the reporting change.

Contracted courses include customized training for employers, a rapidly growing endeavor, courses offered at correctional and military facilities, and grant-funded instruction. Contract-funded literacy training has grown substantially in recent years and accounted for 37 percent of all contracted FTEs in fall 1991.

Student-funded courses include avocational, personal interest and certain business courses. For example, colleges offer many of their microcomputer courses on a self-supporting basis.

FTEs by Funding Source
Fall 1991



FTES BY FUNDING SOURCES

COMMUNITY COLLEGES

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
State-Supported	82,243	83,481	84,148	84,276	88,731
% Change	-1.7%	1.5%	0.8%	0.2%	5.3%
Excess Enrollment					3,428
% Change					
Contract-Supported	6,063	8,321	9,308	11,121	6,937
% Change	21.6%	37.2%	11.9%	19.5%	-37.6%
Student-Funded	2,261	2,953	3,322	3,490	3,232
% Change	54.1%	30.6%	12.5%	5.0%	-7.4%
TOTAL	90,568	94,755	96,779	98,886	102,327
% Change	0.5%	4.6%	2.1%	2.2%	3.5%

SOURCE: 1987-90: SBCCE Course MIS:SR2101, Version 1.
NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

FTES BY FUNDING SOURCE BY COLLEGE
COMMUNITY COLLEGES
Fall 1991

COLLEGE/DISTRICT	STATE SUPPORTED	EXCESS ENROLLMENT	CONTRACT SUPPORTED	SUB-TOTAL	STUDENT FUNDED	TOTAL
1 Peninsula	1,218	22	173	1,413	13	1,426
2 Grays Harbor	1,414	142	16	1,572	20	1,592
3 Olympic	3,541	380	32	3,952	25	3,978
4 Skagit	2,565	236	89	2,891	51	2,941
5 Everett	3,395	0	187	3,582	68	3,650
6 District						
Seattle Central	4,906	0	385	5,291	384	5,676
Seattle North	3,734	136	101	3,971	182	4,153
Seattle South	3,357	178	192	3,727	36	3,763
7 Shoreline	4,450	45	16	4,512	49	4,560
8 Bellevue	4,784	610	358	5,752	521	6,273
9 Highline	4,791	144	12	4,947	101	5,048
10 Green River	4,044	10	153	4,207	51	4,258
11 Pierce	4,199	0	1,526	5,725	225	5,950
12 Centralia	1,756	119	350	2,225	13	2,238
13 Lower Columbia	2,167	84	19	2,270	38	2,308
14 Clark	4,733	230	45	5,009	364	5,373
15 Wenatchee Valley	1,901	45	102	2,048	28	2,076
16 Yakima Valley	3,053	0	257	3,310	2	3,312
17 District						
Spokane	5,540	0	51	5,591	77	5,668
Spokane Falls	6,457	275	778	7,510	347	7,857
18 Big Bend	1,106	0	256	1,362	28	1,390
19 Columbia Basin	3,570	0	163	3,734	0	3,734
20 Walla Walla	2,225	13	696	2,934	81	3,015
21 Whatcom	1,326	266	74	1,665	47	1,712
22 Tacoma	3,156	0	122	3,279	124	3,403
23 Edmonds	3,120	383	714	4,217	305	4,522
24 South Puget Sound	2,221	110	68	2,399	51	2,451
SYSTEM TOTALS	88,731	3,428	6,937	99,096	3,232	102,327
% of Total	86.7%	3.4%	6.8%	96.8%	3.2%	

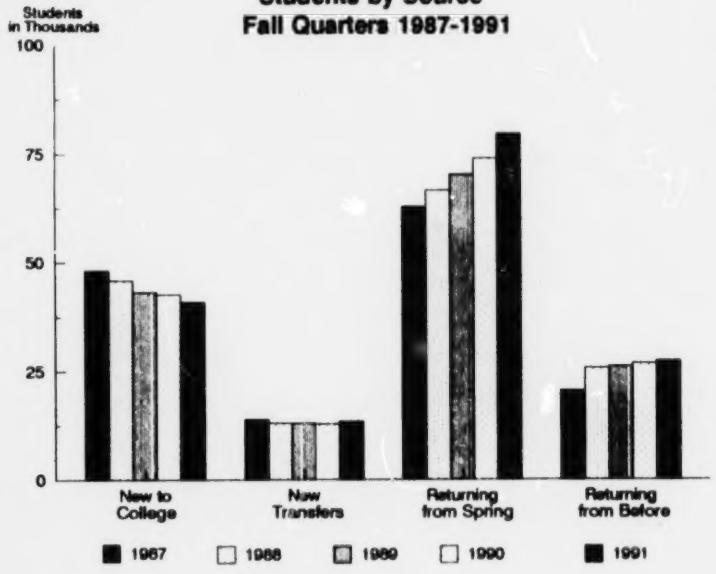
SOURCE: SBCCE Course MIS:SR2101, Version 1.
NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

NEW AND RETURNING STUDENTS
COMMUNITY COLLEGES
Fall 1987 through 1991

Colleges have managed enrollments to stay within the FTE limits established by the legislature. At the same time, they have implemented programs designed to increase the retention of current students. As a result, the numbers of students returning to a college from quarter to quarter has grown and the number of new students served has declined. Community colleges served 7,618 fewer new students in fall 1991 than five years earlier, a 12.5 percent decline.

Total state and contract enrollment growth from fall 1987 to fall 1991 was 11.1 percent. During the same period the state's adult population grew 9.9 percent.

Students by Source
Fall Quarters 1987-1991



New to College: Enrolled for the first time at their college and not reporting previous enrollment at another college.

New Transfers: Transfers from other community or technical colleges or four-year institutions.

Returning from Spring: Students enrolled in summer or spring quarter and returning in fall quarter.

Returning from Before: Students enrolled before but not during summer or spring quarter. Often called "stop-out" or "stop-by" students.

Community Colleges
State- and Contract-Funded Students

STUDENT SOURCE	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
New to College	48,144	45,942	43,251	42,758	40,985
% of Total	33.1%	30.3%	28.3%	27.3%	25.3%
New Transfers	13,911	13,115	13,028	12,907	13,452
% of Total	9.6%	8.7%	8.5%	8.3%	8.3%
Returning from Spring	62,906	66,706	70,386	74,021	79,799
% of Total	43.4%	44.0%	46.1%	47.3%	49.4%
Returning from Before	20,472	25,760	26,156	26,753	27,394
% of Total	14.1%	17.0%	17.1%	17.1%	17.0%
TOTAL	145,433	151,523	152,821	156,439	161,630

SOURCE: SBCTC MIS Database, Data Express Reports SR90-3.
NOTE: Includes Seattle Vocational Institute in 1991.

NEW STUDENT RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND
COMMUNITY COLLEGES
Fall 1991

Growth in enrollment of students of color accounted for 74 percent of the growth in the state and contract enrollment between fall 1990 and fall 1991. Starting in fall 1991, community colleges collected more detailed information on new students of color. The new data collection approach mirrors that of the U.S. Census Bureau in collecting more data by individual race group within the larger "Asian or Pacific Islander" category and in treating Hispanic as an ethnic origin rather than as a race group.

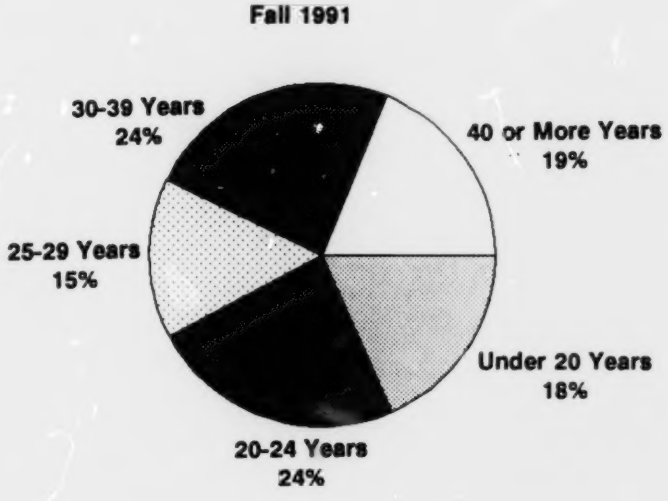
The more detailed information available on new students by race group and by Hispanic origin is shown below. The new information is compared to the Washington state population for 1990 for people age 17-44, the population that is most likely to be enrolled in college. The comparison shows that new students are more racially and ethnically diverse than the state's adult population. New students include those enrolled in English-as-a-Second Language courses which enroll Hispanics and some Asian groups in large numbers.

	- - Community Colleges - -		State of Washington 1990 Population 17-44 Years of Age
Race	**Students**	**% of Total**	**% of Total**
White	39,034	79.5%	87.7%
Asian or Pacific Islander	3,731	7.6%	4.7%
Vietnamese	897	1.8%	0.4%
Chinese	604	1.2%	0.8%
Filipino	513	1.0%	1.0%
Korean	420	0.9%	0.7%
Japanese	306	0.6%	0.8%
Asian Indian	227	0.5%	0.2%
Cambodian	121	0.2%	0.2%
Laotian	87	0.2%	0.1%
Thai	76	0.2%	0.1%
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	480	1.0%	0.4%
African American	2,470	5.0%	3.3%
Native American	975	2.0%	1.8%
Other Races	2,898	5.9%	2.6%
Total Reporting	49,108		2,147,696
Hispanic Origin			
Mexican American	2,281	4.6%	3.4%
Other Hispanic	767	1.6%	1.2%
Race of Those Reporting Hispanic Origin		% of Hispanic	
White	419	13.7%	40.7%
Asian or Pacific Islander	41	1.3%	3.4%
African American	14	0.5%	1.8%
Native American	30	1.0%	2.4%
Other Races	2,544	83.5%	51.8%
Total Reporting	3,048	6.2%	4.6%

Source: Preliminary U.S. Census 1990 and Data Express, SR92-1R, 1H, RH.

AGE OF STUDENTS
COMMUNITY COLLEGES
Fall 1987 through 1991

Despite the aging of the adult population, the median age of community college students dropped slightly from 27.6 in 1990 to 27.4 in 1991. Despite growth of the baby boom age group which was 27 to 45 years of age in 1991, enrollment for that group has remained stable. Growth has been primarily among the 20-24 year olds.



Median Age and Percent of Total Enrollment by Age Group
Community Colleges
State- and Contract-Supported Students

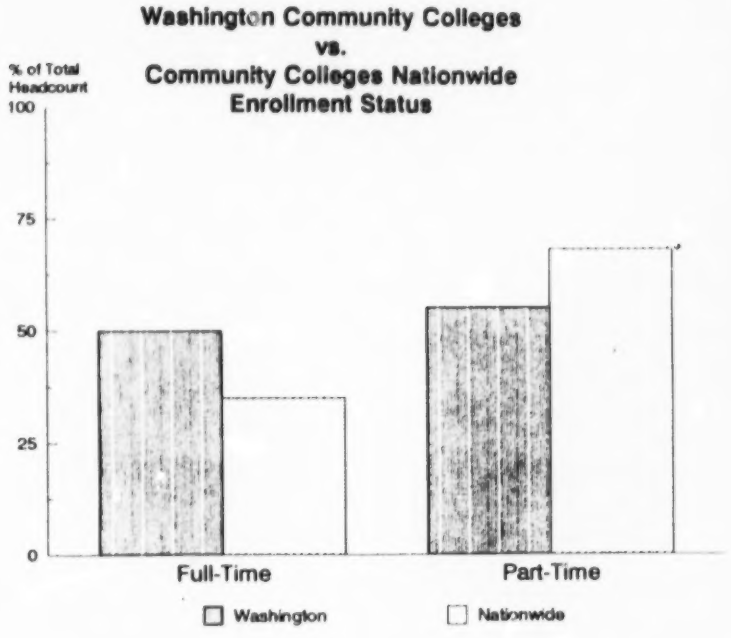
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Median Age	27.9	28.0	27.7	27.6	27.4
Age Group					
Under 20	19.3%	19.9%	20.2%	19.3%	18.1%
20-24	20.9%	20.3%	21.2%	22.7%	24.4%
25-29	15.6%	15.2%	14.8%	14.5%	14.7%
30-39	24.7%	24.5%	23.9%	23.7%	24.3%
40 and over	19.5%	20.1%	19.9%	19.8%	18.5%

Source: SBCTC Student MIS: SR1101, Version 1.

FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STATUS
COMMUNITY COLLEGES
Fall 1987 through 1991

Community college enrollment in Washington has grown more traditional in the sense that more full-time students are enrolling than has been typical in the past in this state and nationally. In fall 1991, full-time students accounted for 49 percent of all students. Nationwide, community and technical college enrollments have taken a different direction. They have experienced an increase in the percentage of part-time students and only 36 percent of their enrollments are full-time students.

In Washington, part-time students take, on the average, four credits, or about one course. Full-time students take an average of 14 credits per term. The credit load of full-time students has been declining slightly since 1987.



State- and Contract-Supported Students

COMMUNITY COLLEGES FALL QUARTER	FULL-TIME			PART-TIME		
	STUDENT HEADCOUNT	% OF TOTAL	AVERAGE CREDITS	STUDENT HEADCOUNT	% OF TOTAL	AVERAGE CREDITS
1987	67,800	46.6%	15.0	77,633	53.4%	4.0
1988	70,630	46.6%	14.9	80,791	53.4%	4.1
1989	73,261	47.9%	14.7	79,560	52.1%	4.1
1990	75,054	48.0%	14.6	81,385	52.0%	4.1
1991	78,899	48.8%	14.4	82,731	51.2%	4.2

SOURCE: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1102, Version 2.

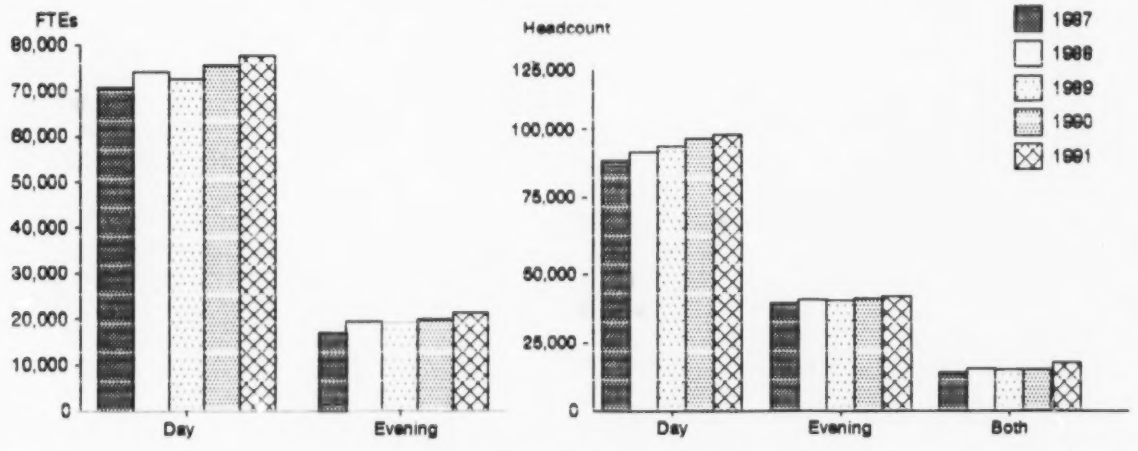
DAY AND EVENING ENROLLMENTS
COMMUNITY COLLEGES
Fall 1987 through 1991

Most evening students (86 percent) were enrolled on a part-time basis, taking less than 10 credits. By contrast, part-time students accounted for 43 percent of those enrolled only during the day.

The legislative authority to increase enrollment levels for this year allowed community colleges to increase their service to evening students. FTEs in evening courses accounted for nearly 22 percent of the total effort, up from 20 percent five years ago.

Growth in evening enrollments is generally attributed to students working full-time and able only to enroll on a part-time basis. However, in the past several years, the largest percentage increases in enrollments have been among full-time students enrolled either at night or combining night and day classes. It is likely that many of them enrolled in the evening due to the lack of availability of day-time courses.

Day and Evening FTEs and Headcount
Fall 1987 - Fall 1991



State- and Contract-Supported Students

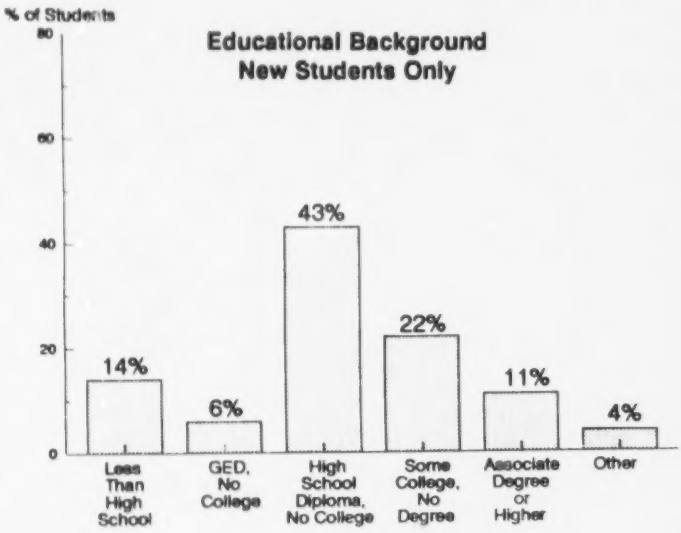
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Five Year Change
Day and Evening Students						
Full-time Headcount	11,030	12,446	12,178	12,635	14,938	35.4%
Part-time Headcount	2,904	3,170	2,850	2,616	2,974	2.4%
Day Students						
Full-time Headcount	52,067	53,347	55,787	56,618	57,732	10.9%
Part-time Headcount	39,854	41,616	41,321	43,248	43,630	9.5%
Evening Students						
Full-time Headcount	4,703	4,837	5,296	5,801	6,037	28.4%
Part-time Headcount	34,875	35,005	35,389	35,521	36,127	1.9%
Day FTEs	70,615	74,145	72,635	75,549	77,735	10.1%
% of Total	80.0%	79.3%	79.1%	79.2%	78.4%	
Evening FTEs	17,691	19,311	19,166	19,848	21,360	20.7%
% of Total	20.0%	20.7%	20.9%	20.8%	21.6%	

SOURCE: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1101, Version 4 and 5.
SBCTC Course MIS:SR2101, Version 2 and 3.

STUDENTS' EDUCATION AND FAMILY BACKGROUND
COMMUNITY COLLEGES
Fall 1991

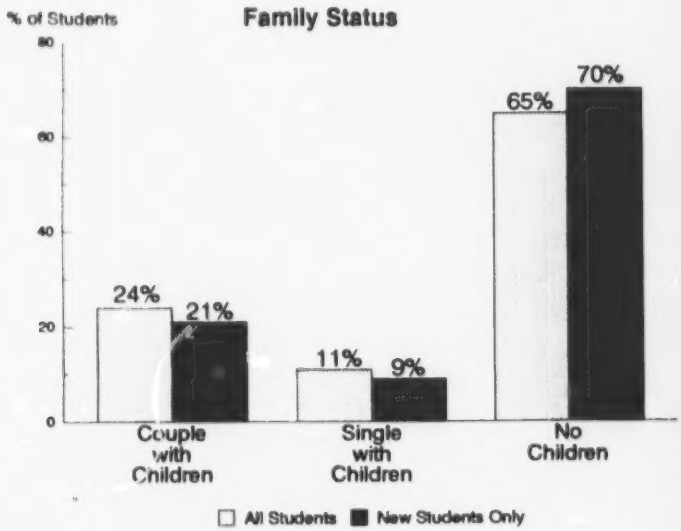
Note: Because colleges began collecting this data only recently, data collection methods are not yet as uniform as they are for data described elsewhere in this report. When students provide this kind of data, they are more unlikely to respond than when they provide data about age, gender or race and ethnic background. About 17 percent of state-funded and contract students were not asked about these items or chose not to respond when asked.

For data by college, see pages 43 through 45.



Educational Background

About 37 percent of students new to their community college had already completed some post-secondary education. About 14 percent had not completed high school before enrolling at the college. Students with less than a high school education may enroll in Adult Basic Education courses, in courses leading to the high school diploma or GED certificate, or, if they have the requisite skills, in college-level classes.



Family Status

More than a third (36 percent) of all fall quarter students were parents. Eleven percent of those enrolled were single parents. Two thirds of the enrolled single parents were recipients of public assistance.

In 1990, 13 percent of all households in Washington were headed by single parents.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

STUDENTS' EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS AND EDUCATIONAL PLANS
COMMUNITY COLLEGES
Fall 1991

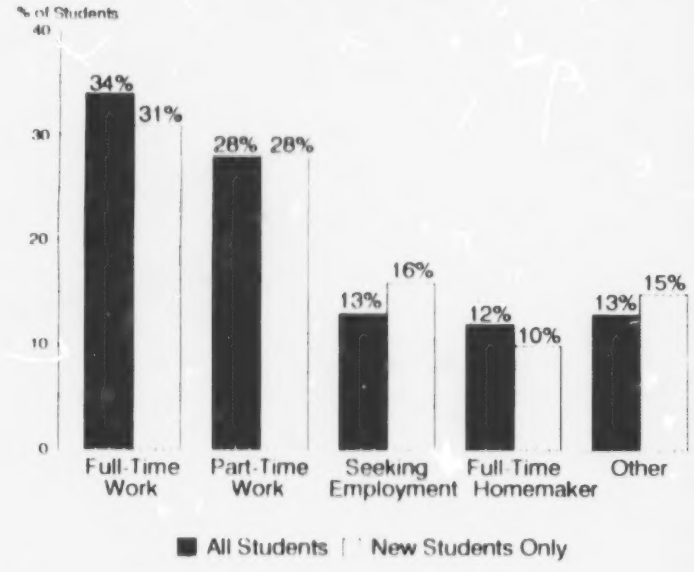
Note: Because colleges began collecting this data only recently, collection methods are not yet as uniform as they are for data reported elsewhere in this report. When students provide this information, they are more unlikely to respond than when they respond to questions about age, gender or race, and ethnic background. About 18 percent of state-funded and contract students were not asked about these items or chose not to respond when asked.

For data by college, see pages 46 through 49.

Employment Status

About 62 percent of all students worked full-time or part-time while taking classes. The colleges served 11,887 public assistance recipients in fall 1991 (six percent of the headcount enrollment and nine percent of the FTE enrollment). While about 20 percent of all public assistance recipients work while enrolled, nearly half reported themselves as full-time homemakers. In fact, nearly half the full-time homemakers received public assistance. About 18 percent of public assistance recipients reported they were seeking work while enrolled.

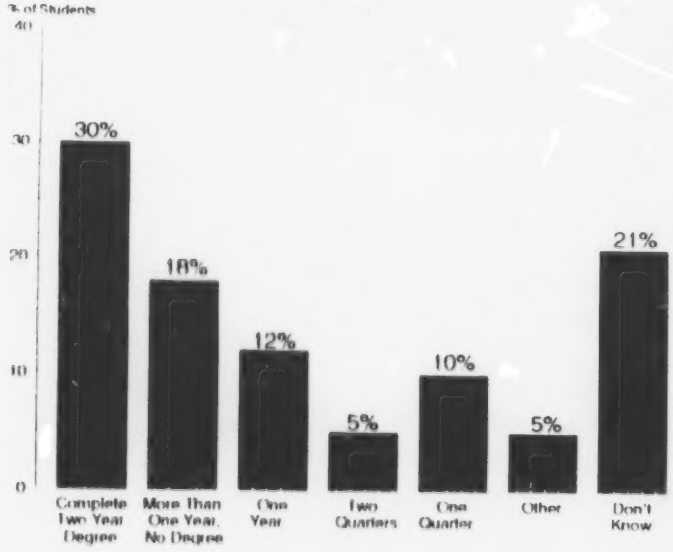
Employment Status



Length of Enrollment

The majority planned to stay at their community college for at least a year (60 percent). About 10 percent planned to take classes only during fall quarter. About 21 percent of all new students were uncertain about how long they would stay at the college when they first enrolled.

Planned Length of Enrollment
New Students Only



WORKFORCE TRAINING AND RETRAINING
COMMUNITY COLLEGES
Fall 1987 through 1991

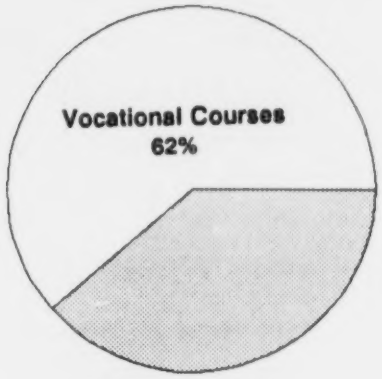
About 33 percent of all community college students enroll for work-related reasons. About 40 percent of those work-related students were upgrading current job skills or preparing for career advancement (24,500), and the others were preparing for work in a technical or paraprofessional field (37,000). The 52,923 FTE in retraining and preparatory courses constituted 52 percent of the total FTE for fall 1991.

In fall 1991, 95 percent of the workforce training effort was state-supported. Contract-supported workforce training includes programs like business development courses customized to industry needs by Shoreline Community College through its Northshore Center in Snohomish County's Technology Corridor.

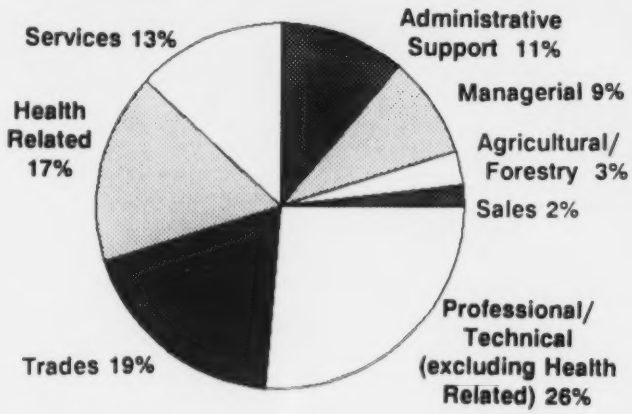
About 61 percent of the workforce training FTE were in traditional vocational courses. Colleges have been unable to increase the effort in vocational courses due to the high cost of starting new programs, enrollment limits, and competing demands to provide more developmental and academic instruction.

The role of support courses in workforce training was substantial with 39 percent of the FTE. Support courses include the same developmental (just below the college level) and academic courses taken by transfer students. Much of the growth in support courses shown below is due to a reporting change initiated in fall 1990.

By Vocational and Support



FTEs By Occupational Category (Vocational Only)



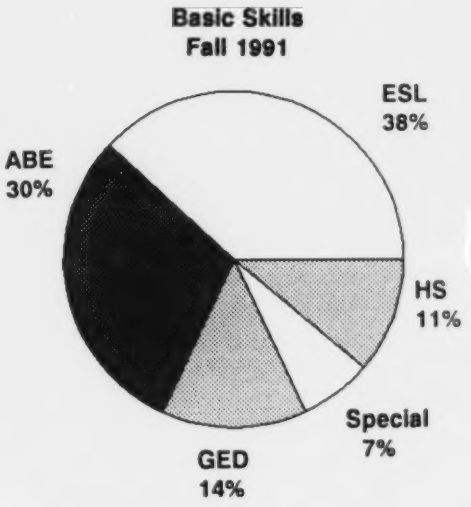
Community Colleges

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Vocational Courses (excluding Parent Education)	33,464	33,374	32,968	32,524	32,478
Support Courses (Academic and Developmental)	8,879	9,600	9,735	16,711	20,445
Total Training	42,343	42,974	42,703	49,235	52,923
% of Change		1.5%	-0.6%	15.3%	7.5%
% of Total	46.7%	45.4%	44.1%	49.8%	51.7%

SOURCE: Vocational courses from SR1102 exclusive of parent education courses (SR 1109). Academic Support: SR1113. For 1990 and 1991 support also includes support FTEs of work-related students not included in SR1113, Data Express SR91-1B90.

NOTE: A reporting change related to support courses resulted in most of the substantial change between 1989 and 1990.

BASIC SKILLS TRAINING
COMMUNITY COLLEGES
Fall Quarters 1987 through 1991



Community and technical colleges and community organizations provide basic skills training for 450,000 adults in Washington. In fall 1991, community colleges served 21,467 people in basic skills courses, 12 percent of the total enrollment. Most of the instruction in these courses (86 percent) was supported by allocations from the state legislature combined with federal Adult Basic Education Act grants. The rest of the courses were sponsored by correctional or military facilities, employers or other agencies. Except for some high school completion courses, students are not required to pay tuition for basic skills instruction.

Basic skills training in community colleges has grown by 17 percent during the past five years. The growth rate for training below the ninth grade level (Adult Basic Education (ABE)), English-as-a-Second-Language (ESL) and General Education Development (GED) has grown 41 percent during the same period. The decline in high school completion courses represents the increasing interest in using the GED as an alternative to high school completion. The decline in special needs FTEs represents a change in reporting and not a decline in services. Special needs include training for the developmentally disabled and pre-vocational literacy courses.

Last year community colleges in Washington granted 1,315 high school diplomas. In addition, 6,353 adults received the GED certificate.

In addition to the basic skills training described above, community colleges offer developmental courses which help transfer and workforce training students gain skills needed to succeed in college-level coursework. Developmental courses provide training in English, reading and math just below the college level.

	FALL QUARTERS				
BASIC SKILLS AREA	**1987**	**1988**	**1989**	**1990**	**1991**
Adult Basic Education (ABE)		2,563	2,453	2,685	3,248
English-as-a-Second-Language (ESL)		3,676	3,864	3,781	3,958
General Education Development (GED)		1,339	1,120	1,564	1,515
ABE/ESL/GED	6,168	7,578	7,437	8,030	8,712
High School Completion	1,588	1,276	1,283	1,092	1,211
Special Needs	1,344	1,206	828	623	728
Total Basic Skills	9,100	10,060	9,548	9,745	10,651
% of Total FTEs	10.0%	10.6%	9.9%	9.9%	10.4%

SOURCE: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1108, Version 1.
NOTE: Detail of ABE/ESL/GED not available before fall 1988.
Totals may not add due to rounding.

TRANSFER
COMMUNITY COLLEGES
Fall 1991

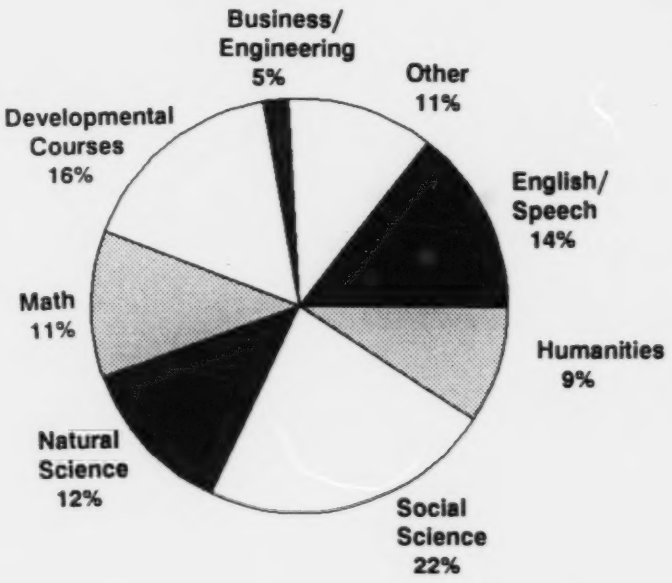
In fall 1991, about 26 percent of all community college students, or 47,972 students, enrolled to prepare to transfer to four-year institutions. Of those, a third were new to their community college (15,900). Each year about 10,000 students transfer to four-year institutions in the state. In 1990-91, 8,204 associate of arts, or transfer degrees, were awarded by the colleges.

The academic and developmental courses taken by transfer students accounted for a third of the total FTE (32.8 percent). Some transfer students also enroll in vocational courses. Vocational courses are counted in the totals on page 23 and are not included here.

Reporting changes explain the drop in developmental and academic courses between 1989 and 1990. The number of such courses actually increased, but many such courses were more accurately reported as related to work force training starting in 1990.

Transfer students take the majority of their courses in the "academic core" of the associate degree - English and speech, math, humanities, social sciences and natural sciences.

Courses Taken by Transfer Students
Fall 1991



Community Colleges

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Transfer and Pre-Transfer Courses					
Developmental	3,722	6,265	6,676	5,573	4,978
Academic	31,146	30,692	32,344	28,886	28,553
Total	34,868	36,957	39,020	34,460	33,531
% of Total FTE	38.5%	39.0%	40.3%	34.8%	32.8%

SOURCE: Developmental: SR1116 minus the developmental courses taken by worforce training students. Academic: SR2101 minus academic courses taken by training students and senior citizen courses.

DAY-ON-CAMPUS FTES BY COLLEGE
COMMUNITY COLLEGES
Fall Quarters 1987 through 1991

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
DAY-ON-CAMPUS	57,813	58,976	60,671	61,020	63,561
% of Total	70.3%	70.6%	72.1%	72.4%	69.0%
% Change	0.5%	2.0%	2.9%	0.6%	4.0%

Day-on-campus FTEs were 69 percent of total state-supported FTEs in fall quarter 1991. Of the remaining 28,598 FTEs, 10.1 percent were in daytime off-campus and 20.9 percent were enrolled in the evening. Off-campus programs included those offered in 20 satellite locations where both courses and a full range of student services were offered, and courses offered in numerous other locations without a full range of student services.

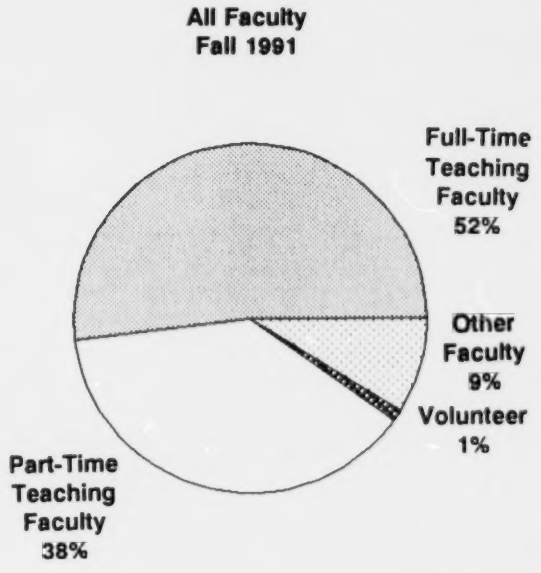
	FALL QUARTER 1991	
COLLEGE/DISTRICT	**DAY-ON-CAMPUS**	**% OF TOTAL STATE-SUPPORTED FTES**
1 Peninsula	929	74.9%
2 Grays Harbor	1,134	72.9%
3 Olympic	2,261	57.7%
4 Skagit	1,436	51.2%
5 Everett	2,320	68.3%
6 District		
Seattle Central	3,788	77.2%
Seattle North	2,569	66.4%
Seattle South	2,220	62.8%
7 Shoreline	3,584	79.7%
8 Bellevue	3,995	74.1%
9 Highline	3,689	74.8%
10 Green River	3,142	77.5%
11 Pierce	2,372	56.5%
12 Centralia	1,330	70.9%
13 Lower Columbia	1,770	78.6%
14 Clark	3,482	70.2%
15 Wenatchee Valley	1,222	62.8%
16 Yakima Valley	2,151	70.4%
17 District		
Spokane	4,492	81.1%
Spokane Falls	3,483	51.7%
18 Big Bend	956	86.4%
19 Columbia Basin	2,432	68.1%
20 Walla Walla	1,630	72.8%
21 Whatcom	898	56.4%
22 Tacoma	2,302	72.9%
23 Edmonds	2,364	67.5%
24 South Puget Sound	1,610	69.1%
SYSTEM TOTALS	63,561	69.0%

SOURCE: SBCTC Course MIS:SR2101, Version 4.
NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

FACULTY (FTE-F) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS
COMMUNITY COLLEGES
Fall 1991

Teaching Faculty: The number of teaching faculty grew by 6.6 percent between fall 1990 and 1991 in response to legislative allocations of more state-supported enrollments to the colleges. Part-time teaching faculty FTE-F increased at a faster rate than did full-time faculty FTE-F. As a result, 58 percent of teaching FTE-Faculty were full-time and 42 percent were part-time. Part-time faculty give community colleges the flexibility to offer courses outside the expertise of full-time faculty, to offer more evening and off-campus courses, and to adjust course offerings quickly in response to student demand or changes in funding.

Other Faculty: Counselors, librarians and teaching faculty on release time for course development, administration and student support are classified as "other" faculty.



COMMUNITY COLLEGES

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Teaching Faculty					
Full-Time	2,153	2,176	2,216	2,195	2,220
Part-Time	1,430	1,469	1,389	1,406	1,618
Volunteer[1]	65	49	53	57	61
Total	3,648	3,695	3,658	3,659	3,899
% Change	-1.5%	1.3%	-1.0%	0.0%	6.6%
Other Faculty	370	281	396	497	385
TOTAL FACULTY	4,018	3,976	4,053	4,156	4,284
% Change	-0.3%	-1.0%	1.9%	2.5%	3.1%

SOURCE: SBCTC Course MIS:SR2102, Version 1, and SBCTC Professional Personnel File, Special Reports PMIS-12ES, PMIS-12MON, PMIS-12MAD.
NOTES: Totals may not add due to rounding.
Part-time includes part-time, moonlight and contracted-out effort.

[1] Category included paraprofessional until 1988.

SUMMARY OF STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS
COMMUNITY COLLEGES
Fall 1991

AGE BY GENDER:	MALE	FEMALE	NOT REPORTED	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
UNDER 20	13,354	15,567	276	29,197	18.1%
20-24 YEARS OLD	19,577	19,502	364	39,443	24.4%
25-29 YEARS OLD	10,482	12,996	270	23,748	14.7%
30-34 YEARS OLD	7,889	13,488	348	21,725	13.5%
35-39 YEARS OLD	6,005	11,182	280	17,467	10.8%
40-44 YEARS OLD	4,235	7,238	232	11,705	7.3%
45-49 YEARS OLD	2,346	3,726	147	6,219	3.9%
50-54 YEARS OLD	1,096	1,856	110	3,062	1.9%
55-59 YEARS OLD	664	1,062	92	1,818	1.1%
60-64 YEARS OLD	432	1,045	136	1,613	1.0%
65 AND ABOVE	1,236	3,685	520	5,441	3.4%
TOTAL	67,316	91,347	2,775	161,438	
% OF TOTAL	41.7%	56.6%	1.7%		
AVERAGE AGE	29.0	31.8	42.1	30.8	
MEDIAN AGE	25.3	29.0	37.5	27.4	

RACE/ETHNIC GROUP:	# of Students	% of Total
White	125,1[illegible]2	81.2%
Hispanic	[illegible]	4.7%
African American	[illegible]3	3.9%
Native American	2,926	1.9%
Other Races	1,482	1.0%
Vietnamese	2,072	1.3%
Chinese	1,678	1.1%
Other Asian/ Pacific Islander	7,524	4.9%
Not Reported	7,230	

COMMUNITY COLLEGE RESIDENCY/FEE PAYING STATUS:	# of Students	% of Total
State-Supported:		
Resident	137,030	93.2%
Non-Resident	9,961	6.8%
Contract-Supported	14,447	

BY COLLEGE

TOTAL ENROLLMENTS, ALL FUNDS
BY COLLEGE
Fall 1991

COLLEGE/DISTRICT	HEADCOUNT	HEADCOUNT AS % OF TOTAL
1 Peninsula	3,133	1.3%
2 Grays Harbor	2,987	1.3%
3 Olympic	7,051	3.0%
4 Skagit	5,709	2.5%
5 Everett	7,391	3.2%
6 District		
Seattle Central	9,275	4.0%
Seattle North	9,131	3.9%
Seattle South	6,985	3.0%
Seattle Voc Institute[1]	192	0.1%
7 Shoreline	7,682	3.3%
8 Bellevue	13,993	6.0%
9 Highline	9,519	4.1%
10 Green River	7,093	3.0%
11 Pierce	11,132	4.8%
12 Centralia	3,518	1.5%
13 Lower Columbia	4,084	1.8%
14 Clark	9,903	4.3%
15 Wenatchee Valley	3,288	1.4%
16 Yakima Valley	5,262	2.3%
17 District		
Spokane	7,376	3.2%
Spokane Falls	14,551	6.2%
18 Big Bend	2,494	1.1%
19 Columbia Basin	6,424	2.8%
20 Walla Walla	5,674	2.4%
21 Whatcom	4,021	1.7%
22 Tacoma	6,413	2.8%
23 Edmonds	8,081	3.5%
24 South Puget Sound	5,017	2.2%
25 Bellingham Tech	5,144	2.2%
26 Lake Washington Tech	6,198	2.7%
27 Renton Tech	8,276	3.6%
28 Bates Tech	14,333	6.2%
29 Clover Park Tech	11,651	5.0%
SYSTEM TOTALS	232,981	100.0%

SOURCE: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1101, Version 1, Technical College File.
NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

[1] The Seattle Vocational Institute was designated in ESB 5184 to be a "fourth unit" of the Seattle Community College District. It is included in the present report as a separate entity at the request of the Seattle Community College District.

STUDENTS BY EDUCATIONAL PURPOSE, ALL FUNDS
BY COLLEGE
Fall 1991

COLLEGE/DISTRICT	PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING: TRANSFER	% OF TOTAL	WORKFORCE TRAINING	% OF TOTAL	BASIC SKILLS	% OF TOTAL	OTHER	% OF TOTAL	TOTAL
1 Peninsula	367	12%	1,292	41%	544	18%	746	25%	2,949
2 Grays Harbor	370	12%	867	29%	407	15%	1,099	40%	2,743
3 Olympic	1,966	28%	2,986	42%	498	7%	1,095	17%	6,545
4 Skagit Valley	1,276	22%	1,851	32%	689	12%	1,406	27%	5,222
5 Everett	1,740	24%	2,380	32%	981	13%	1,792	26%	6,893
6 District									
Seattle Central	2,859	31%	2,962	32%	1,888	20%	396	5%	8,105
Seattle North	2,439	27%	2,680	29%	798	9%	1,405	19%	7,322
Seattle South	887	13%	2,822	40%	1,211	17%	1,641	25%	6,561
Seattle Voc Institute[1]			141	73%	51	26%			192
7 Shoreline	2,855	37%	2,445	32%	271	4%	1,385	20%	6,956
8 Bellevue	4,840	35%	2,643	19%	858	6%	1,614	16%	9,955
9 Highline	3,287	35%	2,782	29%	651	7%	1,233	16%	7,953
10 Green River	1,465	21%	3,660	52%	485	7%	1,002	15%	6,612
11 Pierce	3,669	33%	3,408	31%	1,220	11%	1,136	12%	9,433
12 Centralia	689	20%	899	26%	555	16%	1,183	36%	3,326
13 Lower Columbia	564	14%	1,169	29%	414	10%	1,539	42%	3,686
14 Clark	2,696	27%	3,083	31%	1,278	13%	1,600	18%	8,657
15 Wenatchee Valley	897	27%	1,430	43%	591	18%	162	5%	3,080
16 Yakima Valley	1,002	19%	3,035	58%	953	18%	166	3%	5,156
17 District									
Spokane	1,403	19%	3,907	53%	288	4%	1,082	16%	6,680
Spokane Falls	3,057	21%	2,433	17%	2,408	17%	2,410	23%	10,308
18 Big Bend	514	21%	808	32%	579	23%	243	11%	2,144
19 Columbia Basin	1,580	25%	2,706	42%	938	15%	1,200	19%	6,424
20 Walla Walla	852	15%	1,813	32%	936	16%	1,058	23%	4,659
21 Whatcom	1,481	37%	730	18%	460	11%	496	16%	3,167
22 Tacoma	1,964	31%	1,670	26%	381	6%	745	16%	4,760
23 Edmonds	2,460	30%	2,930	36%	881	11%	1,535	20%	7,806
24 South Puget Sound	793	16%	1,865	37%	342	7%	1,336	31%	4,336
25 Bellingham Tech			3,617	75%	108	2%	1,108	23%	4,833
26 Lake Washington Tech			3,488	71%	249	5%	1,186	24%	4,923
27 Renton Tech			6,543	81%	485	6%	1,017	13%	8,045
28 Bates Tech			7,897	55%	279	2%	6,157	43%	14,333
29 Clover Park Tech			7,981	70%	353	3%	3,030	27%	11,364
SYSTEM TOTALS	47,972	23%	90,923	44%	23,030	11%	43,203	21%	205,128

SOURCE: SBCTC MIS Data Express Report ELEBYCOL127 state and contract, SR1101 Version 1 and Technical College File.

[1] The Seattle Vocational Institute was designated in ESB 5184 to be a "fourth unit" of the Seattle Community College District. It is included in the present report as a separate entity at the request of the Seattle Community College District.

STUDENTS BY GENDER
BY COLLEGE
Fall 1991

COLLEGE/DISTRICT	FEMALE HEADCOUNT	FEMALE % REPORTING GENDER	MALE HEADCOUNT	MALE % REPORTING GENDER
1 Peninsula	1,602	54%	1,346	46%
2 Grays Harbor	1,784	66%	929	34%
3 Olympic	3,703	57%	2,833	43%
4 Skagit	3,212	62%	2,000	38%
5 Everett	4,180	61%	2,657	39%
6 District				
Seattle Central	4,769	59%	3,314	41%
Seattle North	3,967	56%	3,165	44%
Seattle South	2,721	42%	3,808	58%
Seattle Voc Institute[1]	149	78%	42	22%
7 Shoreline	4,207	61%	2,692	39%
8 Bellevue	6,340	64%	3,615	36%
9 Highline	4,914	65%	2,660	35%
10 Green River	3,649	55%	2,943	45%
11 Pierce	4,763	51%	4,666	49%
12 Centralia	1,576	53%	1,410	47%
13 Lower Columbia	2,226	61%	1,437	39%
14 Clark	5,246	61%	3,411	39%
15 Wenatchee Valley	1,712	56%	1,342	44%
16 Yakima Valley	3,201	62%	1,955	38%
17 District				
Spokane	3,343	51%	3,258	49%
Spokane Falls	5,743	59%	3,932	41%
18 Big Bend	1,133	53%	997	47%
19 Columbia Basin	3,398	56%	2,647	44%
20 Walla Walla	2,048	45%	2,541	55%
21 Whatcom	1,915	60%	1,252	40%
22 Tacoma	2,915	64%	1,618	36%
23 Edmonds	4,393	56%	3,413	44%
24 South Puget Sound	2,687	65%	1,475	35%
25 Bellingham Tech	3,169	64%	1,816	36%
26 Lake Washington Tech	3,820	62%	2,323	38%
27 Renton Tech	4,296	52%	3,980	48%
28 Bates Tech	7,801	56%	6,233	44%
29 Clover Park Tech	5,870	54%	6,078	46%
SYSTEM TOTALS	116,452	57%	86,788	43%

SOURCE: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1102, Version 2, Technical College File.
NOTE: Excludes those with not reported gender. Technical colleges include 2,104 student-funded students. Community colleges include state- and contract-funded enrollments only.

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STUDENT RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND
BY COLLEGE
Fall 1991

COLLEGE/DISTRICT	HISPANIC	NON-HISPANIC: ASIAN/ PACIFIC ISLANDER	AFRICAN AMERICAN	NATIVE AMERICAN	OTHER	WHITE	% WHITE OF REPORTED	NOT REPORTED
1 Peninsula	118	85	89	121	51	2,296	83.2%	189
2 Grays Harbor	58	39	8	86	30	2,378	91.5%	144
3 Olympic	158	467	203	112	7	5,357	85.0%	241
4 Skagit	264	146	84	84	62	4,576	87.7%	6
5 Everett	154	372	50	128	4	6,066	89.5%	119
6 District								
Seattle Central	525	1,699	1,171	119	60	4,297	54.6%	234
Seattle North	187	1,125	284	89	22	5,158	75.1%	457
Seattle South	238	1,420	622	102	109	3,920	61.1%	150
Seattle Voc Institute[1]	13	19	102	14	0	30	16.9%	14
7 Shoreline	99	606	212	72	55	5,566	84.2%	346
8 Bellevue	239	879	182	56	1	8,361	86.0%	237
9 Highline	161	617	249	100	220	6,235	82.2%	371
10 Green River	108	197	107	79	5	6,090	92.5%	26
11 Pierce	475	699	1,050	130	22	6,941	74.5%	116
12 Centralia	121	31	73	70	26	2,601	89.0%	404
13 Lower Columbia	126	111	19	69	7	3,064	90.2%	290
14 Clark	244	471	93	96	106	7,590	88.3%	57
15 Wenatchee Valley	415	45	20	173	6	2,354	78.1%	67
16 Yakima Valley	961	61	52	250	10	3,820	74.1%	2
17 District								
Spokane	120	126	77	159	66	5,582	91.1%	550
Spokane Falls	295	417	210	303	456	7,782	82.2%	845
18 Big Bend	431	149	13	28	55	1,450	68.2%	18
19 Columbia Basin	642	204	92	39	14	4,650	82.4%	783
20 Walla Walla	528	79	283	100	6	3,341	77.0%	322
21 Whatcom	160	134	24	62	25	2,452	85.8%	310
22 Tacoma	87	287	420	80	37	3,486	79.3%	363
23 Edmonds	282	521	311	133	7	6,536	83.9%	16
24 South Puget Sound	105	287	65	86	13	3,213	85.2%	567
25 Bellingham Tech	89	53	47	96	-	3,456	92.4%	1,403
26 Lake Washington Tech*	49	183	38	36	-	1,225	80.0%	4,667
27 Renton Tech	254	683	541	143	-	6,608	80.3%	47
28 Bates Tech*	37	106	143	51	-	1,115	76.8%	12,881
29 Clover Park Tech	84	143	160	107	358	1,910	69.5%	8,889
SYSTEM TOTALS	7,827	12,461	7,094	3,373	1,840	139,506	81.1%	35,131
% of Total	4.5%	7.2%	4.1%	2.0%	1.1%	81.1%		
% of 1991 Washington Population by Race	4.7%	4.5%	3.1%	1.6%	>0.1%	86.2%		

SOURCE: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1101, Version 1, Technical College File.
NOTE: Technical college numbers include 2,104 students in student-funded courses.
Community colleges include state- and contract-funded enrollments only.

* Race/Ethnic data reported for preparatory students only.

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STAFFING, ALL FUNDS
BY COLLEGE
Fall 1991

DISTRICT/COLLEGE	FACULTY FULL-TIME	FACULTY PART-TIME	ADMIN-ISTRATIVE SUPERVISORY	CLASSIFIED	TOTAL
1 Peninsula	68	86	18	60	232
2 Grays Harbor	48	113	20	39	220
3 Olympic	96	235	22	117	470
4 Skagit Valley	112	201	33	82	428
5 Everett	112	141	24	171	448
6 District	1	0	9	61	71
Seattle Central	148	275	34	205	662
Seattle North	98	241	30	138	507
Seattle South	83	197	32	122	434
Seattle Voc Institute[1]	6	8	9	11	34
7 Shoreline	149	205	30	176	560
8 Bellevue	116	460	42	196	814
9 Highline	126	271	30	190	617
10 Green River	108	204	38	151	501
11 Pierce	135	298	24	178	635
12 Centralia	77	104	14	89	284
13 Lower Columbia	83	104	15	97	299
14 Clark	144	287	17	158	606
15 Wenatchee Valley	62	135	22	62	281
16 Yakima Valley	105	197	27	123	452
17 District	0	0	21	63	84
Spokane	215	171	19	143	548
Spokane Falls	160	433	29	235	857
18 Big Bend	48	83	16	69	216
19 Columbia Basin	92	230	34	91	447
20 Walla Walla	107	171	26	83	387
21 Whatcom	31	114	17	48	210
22 Tacoma	91	193	39	111	434
23 Edmonds	165	233	54	175	627
24 South Puget Sound	65	160	15	83	323
25 Bellingham Tech	41	334	14	37	426
26 Lake Washington Tech	68	460	12	100	640
27 Renton Tech	67	404	25	150	646
28 Bates Tech	123	156	30	154	463
29 Clover Park Tech	143	129	38	106	416
SBCTC	0	0	20	32	52
CTC	0	0	8	67	75
SYSTEM TOTALS	3,293	7,033	907	4,173	15,406

SOURCE: SBCTC PMIS Database, Data Express Report PMIS-34.

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BY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

STUDENT HEADCOUNT BY FUNDING SOURCE
BY COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Fall 1991

COLLEGE/DISTRICT	Students Enrolled in Academic Transfer and Vocational Support, Vocational, or Basic Skills and Developmental Studies Courses			Students Enrolled in Community Service Courses	
	STATE SUPPORTED	CONTRACT SUPPORTED	SUB-TOTAL	STUDENT FUNDED	GRAND TOTAL
1 Peninsula	2,442	507	2,949	184	3,133
2 Grays Harbor	2,714	29	2,743	244	2,987
3 Olympic	6,483	62	6,545	506	7,051
4 Skagit Valley	5,094	128	5,222	487	5,709
5 Everett	6,430	463	6,893	498	7,391
6 District					
Seattle Central	7,540	565	8,105	1,170	9,275
Seattle North	7,087	235	7,322	1,809	9,131
Seattle South	5,667	894	6,561	424	6,985
Seattle Voc Institute[1]	150	42	192	0	192
7 Shoreline	6,718	238	6,956	726	7,682
8 Bellevue	9,139	816	9,955	4,038	13,993
9 Highline	7,921	32	7,953	1,566	9,519
10 Green River	6,150	462	6,612	481	7,093
11 Pierce	6,463	2,970	9,433	1,699	11,132
12 Centralia	2,903	423	3,326	192	3,518
13 Lower Columbia	3,637	49	3,686	398	4,084
14 Clark	8,573	84	8,657	1,246	9,903
15 Wenatchee Valley	2,718	362	3,080	208	3,288
16 Yakima Valley	4,641	515	5,156	106	5,262
17 District					
Spokane	6,443	237	6,680	696	7,376
Spokane Falls	8,979	1,329	10,308	4,243	14,551
18 Big Bend	1,666	478	2,144	350	2,494
19 Columbia Basin	6,040	384	6,424	0	6,424
20 Walla Walla	3,349	1,310	4,659	1,015	5,674
21 Whatcom	3,002	165	3,167	854	4,021
22 Tacoma	4,581	179	4,760	1,653	6,413
23 Edmonds	6,339	1,467	7,806	275	8,081
24 South Puget Sound	4,272	64	4,336	681	5,017
SYSTEM TOTALS	147,141	14,489	161,630	25,749	87,379
% OF TOTAL	78.5%	7.7%	86.3%	13.7%	

SOURCE: SBCCE Student MIS:SR1101, Version 1.

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NEW AND RETURNING STUDENTS
BY COMMUNITY COLLEGE
STATE- AND CONTRACT-FUNDED
Fall 1991

COLLEGE/DISTRICT	NEW STUDENTS				RETURNING STUDENTS			
	NEW TO COLLEGE	NEW TRANSFER	TOTAL NEW	% OF TOTAL	RETURNING FROM SPRING*	FROM BEFORE**	TOTAL RETURNING	% OF TOTAL
1 Peninsula	935	67	1,002	34.0%	1,186	761	1,947	66.0%
2 Grays Harbor	698	73	771	28.1%	1,299	673	1,972	71.9%
3 Olympic	1,362	550	1,912	29.2%	3,270	1,363	4,633	70.8%
4 Skagit Valley	1,246	415	1,661	31.8%	2,584	977	3,561	68.2%
5 Everett	1,921	357	2,278	33.0%	3,594	1,021	4,615	67.0%
6 District								
Seattle Central	1,785	997	2,782	34.3%	4,190	1,133	5,323	65.7%
Seattle North	1,093	1,473	2,566	35.0%	3,642	1,114	4,756	65.0%
Seattle South	2,060	608	2,668	40.7%	2,982	911	3,893	59.3%
Seattle Voc Institute[1]	125		125	65.1%	67		67	34.9%
7 Shoreline	1,571	1,045	2,616	37.6%	3,630	710	4,340	62.4%
8 Bellevue	2,412	866	3,278	32.9%	5,343	1,334	6,677	67.1%
9 Highline	1,795	737	2,532	31.8%	4,235	1,186	5,421	68.2%
10 Green River	1,895	421	2,316	35.0%	3,349	947	4,296	65.0%
11 Pierce	3,013	477	3,490	37.0%	4,380	1,563	5,943	63.0%
12 Centralia	893	114	1,007	30.3%	1,691	628	2,319	69.7%
13 Lower Columbia	951	106	1,057	28.7%	1,867	762	2,629	71.3%
14 Clark	2,134	341	2,475	28.6%	4,303	1,879	6,182	71.4%
15 Wenatchee Valley	940	238	1,178	38.2%	1,240	662	1,902	61.8%
16 Yakima Valley	1,442	301	1,743	33.8%	2,368	1,045	3,413	66.2%
17 District								
Spokane	1,796	575	2,371	35.5%	3,317	992	4,309	64.5%
Spokane Falls	2,884	736	3,620	35.1%	4,637	2,051	6,688	64.9%
18 Big Bend	680	181	861	40.2%	917	366	1,283	59.8%
19 Columbia Basin	1,691	206	1,897	29.5%	3,319	1,208	4,527	70.5%
20 Walla Walla	1,134	227	1,361	29.2%	2,331	967	3,298	70.8%
21 Whatcom	727	380	1,107	35.0%	1,413	647	2,060	65.0%
22 Tacoma	1,080	508	1,588	33.4%	2,436	736	3,172	66.6%
23 Edmonds	1,756	952	2,708	34.7%	3,973	1,125	5,098	65.3%
24 South Puget Sound	966	501	1,467	33.8%	2,236	633	2,869	66.2%
SYSTEM TOTALS	40,985	13,452	54,437	33.7%	79,799	27,394	107,193	66.3%

SOURCE: SBCTC SMIS Database, Data Express Report SR90-39091.
* Includes students returning from summer as well.
** Also known as "stop-out" or "stop-by" students.

[1] The Seattle Vocational Institute was designated in ESB 5184 to be a "fourth unit" of the Seattle Community College District. It is included in the present report as a separate entity at the request of the Seattle Community College District.

FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STATUS
BY COMMUNITY COLLEGE
STATE- AND CONTRACT-FUNDED
Fall 1991

COLLEGE/DISTRICT	---- FULL-TIME ---- HEADCOUNT	FTES	% OF COLLEGE FTES	---- PART-TIME ---- HEADCOUNT	FTES	% OF COLLEGE FTES
1 Peninsula	986	962	68.1%	1,963	451	31.9%
2 Grays Harbor	1,247	1,221	77.6%	1,496	351	22.3%
3 Olympic	3,060	2,897	73.3%	3,485	1,055	26.7%
4 Skagit	2,157	2,065	71.4%	3,065	825	28.5%
5 Everett	2,688	2,537	70.8%	4,205	1,045	29.2%
6 District						
Seattle Central	4,594	4,235	80.0%	3,511	1,056	20.0%
Seattle North	2,774	2,616	65.9%	4,548	1,356	34.2%
Seattle South	2,435	2,597	69.7%	4,126	1,130	30.3%
Seattle Voc Institute[1]	192	98	100.0%	0	0	0.0%
7 Shoreline	3,864	3,668	81.3%	3,092	844	18.7%
8 Bellevue	4,767	4,188	72.8%	5,188	1,564	27.2%
9 Highline	4,238	3,891	78.6%	3,715	1,056	21.4%
10 Green River	3,373	3,247	77.2%	3,239	959	22.8%
11 Pierce	4,693	4,284	74.8%	4,740	1,441	25.2%
12 Centralia	1,824	1,858	83.5%	1,502	367	16.5%
13 Lower Columbia	1,852	1,797	79.2%	1,834	473	20.8%
14 Clark	3,814	3,604	72.0%	4,843	1,404	28.0%
15 Wenatchee Valley	1,668	1,671	81.6%	1,412	377	18.4%
16 Yakima Valley	2,665	2,538	76.7%	2,491	772	23.3%
17 District						
Spokane	4,749	5,028	89.9%	1,931	562	10.1%
Spokane Falls	6,119	6,465	86.1%	4,189	1,045	13.9%
18 Big Bend	1,012	1,108	81.4%	1,132	254	18.7%
19 Columbia Basin	2,830	2,673	71.6%	3,594	1,059	28.4%
20 Walla Walla	2,145	2,309	78.7%	2,514	625	21.3%
21 Whatcom	1,245	1,091	65.5%	1,922	575	34.5%
22 Tacoma	2,958	2,708	82.6%	1,802	571	17.4%
23 Edmonds	3,135	2,951	70.0%	4,671	1,266	30.0%
24 South Puget Sound	1,815	1,664	69.3%	2,521	736	30.7%
SYSTEM TOTALS	78,899	75,970	76.6%	82,731	23,220	23.4%

SOURCE: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1102, Version 2.
SBCTC Course MIS:SR2101, Version 1.

NOTE: Full and part-time FTEs are derived from the student MIS and may not add to totals in the course MIS. The percent of college FTEs was calculated using the total state and contract-supported FTEs reported in the course MIS.

[1] The Seattle Vocational Institute was designated in ESB 5184 to be a "fourth unit" of the Seattle Community College District. It is included in the present report as a separate entity at the request of the Seattle Community College District.

MEDIAN AGE
BY COMMUNITY COLLEGE
STATE- AND CONTRACT-FUNDED
Fall 1991

COLLEGE/DISTRICT	MEDIAN AGE*		
	MALE	FEMALE	ALL STUDENTS
1 Peninsula	27.9	34.4	31.8
2 Grays Harbor	26.0	33.4	31.7
3 Olympic	26.9	28.8	27.8
4 Skagit	25.4	31.6	29.3
5 Everett	26.2	31.6	29.7
6 District			
Seattle Central	26.6	27.7	27.2
Seattle North	28.0	31.2	29.8
Seattle South	29.7	32.3	30.7
7 Shoreline	21.9	26.0	23.7
8 Bellevue	22.2	27.8	24.7
9 Highline	22.4	25.5	24.3
10 Green River	22.1	27.0	24.3
11 Pierce	25.9	27.5	26.6
12 Centralia	26.4	29.7	28.8
13 Lower Columbia	24.0	28.7	27.2
14 Clark	24.5	29.9	27.6
15 Wenatchee Valley	23.1	29.2	26.4
16 Yakima Valley	24.0	27.6	26.2
17 District			
Spokane	26.0	27.6	26.8
Spokane Falls	24.1	29.5	27.8
18 Big Bend	22.1	29.4	25.9
19 Columbia Basin	25.4	29.9	27.9
20 Walla Walla	27.8	30.0	28.7
21 Whatcom	23.1	28.1	25.2
22 Tacoma	23.3	27.7	25.9
23 Edmonds	29.1	29.0	29.0
24 South Puget Sound	26.2	31.1	29.7
COMMUNITY COLLEGE TOTALS	25.3	29.0	27.4
FALL 1990	24.9	29.4	27.6

SOURCE: SBCCE Student MIS:SR1102, Version 2.

* Median Age: Half the students are older and half are younger than the median age. The median age of all Washington residents in 1990 was 31.1.

EDUCATION
BY COMMUNITY COLLEGE
STATE- AND CONTRACT-FUNDED
Fall 1991

DISTRICT/COLLEGE	STUDENTS NEW TO COLLEGE: LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL	GED NO COLLEGE	HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA, NO COLLEGE	SOME COLLEGE, NO DEGREE	ASSOCIATE DEGREE OR HIGHER	OTHER	NO[1] RESPONSE
1 Peninsula	166	91	295	168	130	18	133
% of Total Respondents	19%	10%	34%	19%	15%	2%	
2 Grays Harbor	108	49	245	75	17	0	211
% of Total Respondents	22%	10%	50%	15%	3%	0%	
3 Olympic	232	94	657	378	170	1	346
% of Total Respondents	15%	6%	43%	25%	11%	0%	
4 Skagit Valley	191	88	623	294	140	32	248
% of Total Respondents	14%	6%	46%	21%	10%	2%	
5 Everett	179	80	529	291	133	143	911
% of Total Respondents	13%	6%	39%	21%	10%	11%	
6 District							
Seattle Central	356	122	781	621	404	108	290
% of Total Respondents	15%	5%	33%	26%	17%	5%	
Seattle North	176	106	680	717	595	111	93
% of Total Respondents	7%	4%	29%	30%	25%	5%	
Seattle South	311	110	603	394	234	81	639
% of Total Respondents	18%	6%	35%	23%	14%	5%	
7 Shoreline	79	74	1,052	610	281	91	238
% of Total Respondents	4%	3%	48%	28%	13%	4%	
8 Bellevue	355	92	1,178	631	457	115	421
% of Total Respondents	13%	3%	42%	22%	16%	4%	
9 Highline	171	90	1,236	573	211	4	177
% of Total Respondents	7%	4%	54%	25%	9%	0%	
10 Green River	242	80	1,230	423	179	97	46
% of Total Respondents	11%	4%	55%	19%	8%	4%	
11 Pierce	346	218	1,528	868	268	129	103
% of Total Respondents	10%	6%	46%	26%	8%	4%	
12 Centralia	96	42	345	96	35	12	232
% of Total Respondents	15%	7%	55%	15%	6%	2%	
13 Lower Columbia	97	53	473	124	53	16	193
% of Total Respondents	12%	6%	58%	15%	6%	2%	

[1] Number not responding who were required to respond. In addition, students enrolled exclusively in programs with reduced tuition (waiver programs) were not required to provide this information.

EDUCATION
BY COMMUNITY COLLEGE
STATE- AND CONTRACT-FUNDED
Fall 1991

DISTRICT/COLLEGE	STUDENTS NEW TO COLLEGE: LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL	GED NO COLLEGE	HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA, NO COLLEGE	SOME COLLEGE, NO DEGREE	ASSOCIATE DEGREE OR HIGHER	OTHER	NO[1] RESPONSE
14 Clark	413	98	1,129	427	230	83	94
% of Total Respondents	17%	4%	47%	18%	10%	3%	
15 Wenatchee Valley	328	87	460	168	72	0	57
% of Total Respondents	29%	8%	41%	15%	6%	0%	
16 Yakima Valley	392	95	739	224	90	43	93
% of Total Respondents	25%	6%	47%	14%	6%	3%	
17 District							
Spokane	19	238	1,017	392	93	37	575
% of Total Respondents	1%	13%	57%	22%	5%	2%	
Spokane Falls	698	166	1,083	494	159	20	557
% of Total Respondents	27%	6%	41%	19%	6%	1%	
18 Big Bend	245	53	317	100	50	21	71
% of Total Respondents	31%	7%	40%	13%	6%	3%	
19 Columbia Basin	353	80	759	256	138	168	105
% of Total Respondents	20%	5%	43%	15%	8%	10%	
20 Walla Walla	166	88	354	179	31	0	413
% of Total Respondents	20%	11%	43%	22%	4%	0%	
21 Whatcom	75	48	245	245	79	13	402
% of Total Respondents	11%	7%	35%	35%	11%	2%	
22 Tacoma	101	65	652	382	154	28	193
% of Total Respondents	7%	5%	47%	28%	11%	2%	
23 Edmonds	344	156	1,041	641	410	113	3
% of Total Respondents	13%	6%	38%	24%	15%	4%	
24 South Puget Sound	74	80	436	227	114	409	1
% of Total Respondents	6%	6%	33%	17%	9%	31%	
SYSTEM TOTALS	6,317	2,645	19,698	10,004	4,930	1,894	6,845
% of Total Respondents	14%	6%	43%	22%	11%	4%	

SOURCE: SBCTC SMIS Database, Data Express Report ELECOLN32.

[1] Number not responding who were required to respond. In addition, students enrolled exclusively in programs with reduced tuition (waiver programs) were not required to provide this information.

STUDENTS' FAMILY STATUS
BY COMMUNITY COLLEGE
STATE- AND CONTRACT-FUNDED
Fall 1991

COLLEGE	COUPLE WITH CHILDREN	% OF TOTAL RESPONDING	SINGLE WITH CHILDREN	% OF TOTAL RESPONDING	STUDENTS WITHOUT CHILDREN	% OF TOTAL RESPONDING	NO[1] RESPONSE
1 Peninsula	559	24%	270	12%	1,485	64%	634
2 Grays Harbor	431	26%	234	14%	984	60%	567
3 Olympic	1,711	31%	549	10%	3,339	60%	800
4 Skagit Valley	1,120	27%	430	11%	2,526	62%	900
5 Everett	987	27%	403	11%	2,313	62%	3,158
6 District							
Seattle Central	1,128	15%	717	10%	5,450	75%	575
Seattle North	1,469	23%	403	6%	4,575	71%	454
Seattle South	1,287	27%	416	9%	3,001	64%	1,294
7 Shoreline	1,001	17%	331	6%	4,582	77%	737
8 Bellevue	2,491	29%	604	7%	5,534	64%	1,283
9 Highline	1,421	20%	582	8%	4,994	71%	678
10 Green River	1,516	25%	435	7%	4,116	68%	513
11 Pierce	2,506	28%	748	8%	5,558	63%	456
12 Centralia	496	25%	309	16%	1,151	59%	969
13 Lower Columbia	781	27%	441	15%	1,670	58%	499
14 Clark	2,131	27%	876	11%	4,936	62%	709
15 Wenatchee Valley	777	27%	446	15%	1,669	58%	175
16 Yakima Valley	1,330	28%	821	17%	2,625	55%	260
17 District							
Spokane	1,207	23%	1,055	20%	3,075	58%	1,343
Spokane Falls	1,655	23%	980	13%	4,625	64%	1,561
18 Big Bend	637	33%	211	11%	1,088	56%	201
19 Columbia Basin	1,417	25%	630	11%	3,538	63%	645
20 Walla Walla	558	24%	383	17%	1,356	59%	1,824
21 Whatcom	439	22%	177	9%	1,342	69%	1,208
22 Tacoma	751	19%	531	14%	2,624	67%	829
23 Edmonds	1,826	24%	677	9%	5,173	67%	130
24 South Puget Sound	827	21%	416	11%	2,694	68%	211
SYSTEM TOTALS	32,459	24%	14,075	11%	86,023	65%	22,693

SOURCE: SBCTC SMIS Database, Data Express Report ELECOL29.

[1] Number not responding who were required to respond. In addition, students enrolled exclusively in programs with reduced tuition (waiver programs) were not required to provide this information.

STUDENTS' EMPLOYMENT STATUS WHILE ENROLLED
BY COMMUNITY COLLEGE
STATE- AND CONTRACT-FUNDED
Fall 1991

DISTRICT/COLLEGE	FULL-TIME WORK	PART-TIME WORK	SEEKING EMPLOYMENT	FULL-TIME HOMEMAKER	OTHER	NO[1] RESPONSE
1 Peninsula	561	570	347	298	585	587
% of Total Respondents	24%	24%	15%	13%	25%	
2 Grays Harbor	282	536	272	298	250	579
% of Total Respondents	17%	33%	17%	18%	15%	
3 Olympic	2,634	1,314	558	735	414	823
% of Total Respondents	47%	23%	10%	13%	7%	
4 Skagit Valley	1,329	1,077	489	552	630	899
% of Total Respondents	33%	26%	12%	14%	15%	
5 Everett	1,212	978	356	540	775	3,000
% of Total Respondents	31%	25%	9%	14%	20%	
6 District						
Seattle Central	2,407	2,290	1,085	641	884	534
% of Total Respondents	33%	31%	15%	9%	12%	
Seattle North	2,941	1,747	747	610	351	508
% of Total Respondents	46%	27%	12%	10%	5%	
Seattle South	2,211	828	841	404	396	1,322
% of Total Respondents	47%	18%	18%	9%	8%	
7 Shoreline	1,871	2,469	625	517	344	825
% of Total Respondents	32%	42%	11%	9%	6%	
8 Bellevue	3,136	2,858	662	1,100	948	1,207
% of Total Respondents	36%	33%	8%	13%	11%	
9 Highline	2,814	2,152	839	810	443	618
% of Total Respondents	40%	30%	12%	11%	6%	
10 Green River	2,111	1,946	650	684	620	569
% of Total Respondents	35%	32%	11%	11%	10%	
11 Pierce	3,854	2,092	803	807	1,303	410
% of Total Respondents	44%	24%	9%	9%	15%	
12 Centralia	399	703	284	265	300	974
% of Total Respondents	20%	36%	15%	14%	15%	
13 Lower Columbia	666	897	431	473	472	452
% of Total Respondents	23%	31%	15%	16%	16%	
14 Clark	2,743	2,023	1,174	814	1,266	632
% of Total Respondents	34%	25%	15%	10%	16%	

[1] Students enrolled exclusively in selected programs including parent education and courses for retirement were not required to provide this information.

STUDENTS' EMPLOYMENT STATUS WHILE ENROLLED
BY COMMUNITY COLLEGE
STATE- AND CONTRACT-FUNDED
Fall 1991

DISTRICT/COLLEGE	FULL-TIME WORK	PART-TIME WORK	SEEKING EMPLOYMENT	FULL-TIME HOMEMAKER	OTHER	NO[1] RESPONSE
15 Wenatchee Valley	816	872	517	379	291	193
% of Total Respondents	28%	30%	18%	13%	10%	
16 Yakima Valley	1,272	1,272	749	621	874	248
% of Total Respondents	27%	27%	16%	13%	18%	
17 District						
Spokane	1,165	1,681	879	710	1,051	1,194
% of Total Respondents	21%	31%	16%	13%	19%	
Spokane Falls	1,941	2,256	1,115	954	974	1,581
% of Total Respondents	27%	31%	15%	13%	13%	
18 Big Bend	459	481	303	359	250	285
% of Total Respondents	25%	26%	16%	19%	13%	
19 Columbia Basin	1,967	1,324	658	645	976	660
% of Total Respondents	35%	24%	12%	12%	18%	
20 Walla Walla	445	711	433	373	234	1,923
% of Total Respondents	20%	32%	20%	17%	11%	
21 Whatcom	619	731	257	218	140	1,201
% of Total Respondents	32%	37%	13%	11%	7%	
22 Tacoma	1,359	1,201	481	429	431	835
% of Total Respondents	35%	31%	12%	11%	11%	
23 Edmonds	2,698	1,835	716	885	1,662	10
% of Total Respondents	35%	24%	9%	11%	21%	
24 South Puget Sound	1,255	1,015	405	377	883	213
% of Total Respondents	32%	26%	10%	19%	22%	
SYSTEM TOTALS	45,167	37,859	16,676	15,498	17,747	22,282
% of Total Respondents	34%	28%	13%	12%	13%	

SOURCE: SBCCE SMIS Database, Datax Report ELECOL-31.

[1] Students enrolled exclusively in selected programs including parent education and courses for retirement were not required to provide this information.

STUDENTS' PLANNED LENGTH OF ENROLLMENT
BY COMMUNITY COLLEGE
STATE- AND CONTRACT-FUNDED
Fall 1991

DISTRICT/COLLEGE	STUDENTS NEW TO THE COLLEGE: COMPLETE TWO YEAR DEGREE	MORE THAN ONE YEAR, NO DEGREE	ONE YEAR	TWO QUARTERS	ONE QUARTER	OTHER	DON'T KNOW	NO[1] RESPONSE
1 Peninsula	124	166	80	52	254	11	193	121
% of Total Respondents	14%	19%	9%	6%	29%	1%	22%	
2 Grays Harbor	114	176	61	19	38	0	99	198
% of Total Respondents	22%	35%	12%	4%	7%	0%	20%	
3 Olympic	348	391	158	79	243	1	367	291
% of Total Respondents	22%	25%	10%	5%	15%	0%	23%	
4 Skagit Valley	258	337	128	61	229	32	519	52
% of Total Respondents	16%	22%	8%	4%	15%	2%	33%	
5 Everett	468	141	144	61	124	154	262	912
% of Total Respondents	35%	10%	11%	5%	9%	11%	19%	
6 District								
Seattle Central	620	329	388	132	213	87	636	277
% of Total Respondents	26%	14%	16%	5%	9%	4%	26%	
Seattle North	566	342	345	167	440	52	483	83
% of Total Respondents	24%	14%	14%	7%	18%	2%	20%	
Seattle South	401	298	286	97	229	128	301	631
% of Total Respondents	23%	17%	16%	6%	13%	7%	17%	
7 Shoreline	810	474	300	92	148	73	291	237
% of Total Respondents	37%	22%	14%	4%	7%	3%	13%	
8 Bellevue	563	900	406	172	222	149	416	422
% of Total Respondents	20%	32%	14%	6%	8%	5%	15%	
9 Highline	637	713	193	169	226	136	212	176
% of Total Respondents	28%	31%	8%	7%	10%	6%	9%	
10 Green River	764	479	243	98	192	95	416	10
% of Total Respondents	33%	21%	11%	4%	8%	4%	18%	
11 Pierce	1,217	277	365	179	347	144	826	105
% of Total Respondents	36%	8%	11%	5%	10%	4%	25%	
12 Centralia	254	76	83	29	35	20	124	237
% of Total Respondents	41%	12%	13%	5%	6%	3%	20%	
13 Lower Columbia	261	186	116	32	47	25	174	169
% of Total Respondents	31%	22%	14%	4%	6%	3%	21%	
14 Clark	639	586	206	79	116	123	596	129
% of Total Respondents	27%	25%	9%	3%	5%	5%	25%	

[1] Number not responding who were required to respond. In addition, students enrolled exclusively in programs with reduced tuition (waiver programs) were not required to provide this information.

STUDENTS' PLANNED LENGTH OF ENROLLMENT
BY COMMUNITY COLLEGE
STATE- AND CONTRACT-FUNDED
Fall 1991

	STUDENTS NEW TO THE COLLEGE							
DISTRICT/COLLEGE	COMPLETE TWO YEAR DEGREE	MORE THAN ONE YEAR, NO DEGREE	ONE YEAR	TWO QUARTERS	ONE QUARTER	OTHER	DON'T KNOW	NO[1] RESPONSE
15 Wenatchee Valley	400	78	115	29	121	0	374	56
% of Total Respondents	36%	7%	10%	3%	11%	0%	33%	
16 Yakima Valley	537	159	177	56	128	71	449	99
% of Total Respondents	34%	10%	11%	4%	8%	5%	28%	
17 District								
Spokane	989	293	177	61	84	3	131	633
% of Total Respondents	57%	17%	10%	4%	5%	0%	8%	
Spokane Falls	709	480	318	102	217	24	839	488
% of Total Respondents	26%	18%	12%	4%	8%	1%	31%	
18 Big Bend	225	89	88	60	49	16	291	39
% of Total Respondents	28%	11%	11%	7%	6%	2%	36%	
19 Columbia Basin	570	245	172	65	116	288	298	105
% of Total Respondents	32%	14%	10%	4%	7%	16%	17%	
20 Walla Walla	179	286	82	31	96	0	149	408
% of Total Respondents	22%	35%	10%	4%	12%	0%	18%	
21 Whatcom	205	72	94	58	113	17	158	390
% of Total Respondents	29%	10%	13%	8%	16%	2%	22%	
22 Tacoma	566	174	176	67	135	24	241	192
% of Total Respondents	41%	13%	13%	5%	10%	2%	17%	
23 Edmonds	802	282	256	87	207	261	810	3
% of Total Respondents	30%	10%	9%	3%	8%	10%	30%	
24 South Puget Sound	379	103	135	45	73	414	192	0
% of Total Respondents	28%	8%	10%	3%	5	31%	14%	
SYSTEM TOTALS	13,605	8,132	5,292	2,179	4,442	2,348	9,847	6,463
% of Total Respondents	30%	18%	12%	5%	10%	5%	21%	

SOURCE: SBCTC SMIS Data Express Report ELECOLN30.

[1] Number not responding who were required to respond. In addition, students enrolled exclusively in programs with reduced tuition (waiver programs) were not required to provide this information.

TEACHING FACULTY (FTE-F) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS
BY COMMUNITY COLLEGE
STATE-FUNDED
Fall 1990 and 1991

COLLEGE/DISTRICT	FULL-TIME 1990	FULL-TIME % OF TOTAL	FULL-TIME 1991	FULL-TIME % OF TOTAL	PART-TIME 1990	PART-TIME % OF TOTAL	PART-TIME 1991	PART-TIME % OF TOTAL	1991 TOTAL
1 Peninsula	47	82.3%	48	73.9%	9	16.5%	16	24.9%	65
2 Grays Harbor	41	69.7%	43	56.5%	13	22.8%	31	40.3%	76
3 Olympic	79	68.9%	82	55.3%	33	28.9%	63	42.7%	148
4 Skagit	80	63.1%	82	60.7%	41	32.2%	46	33.9%	136
5 Everett	88	60.4%	90	58.4%	56	38.7%	62	40.2%	154
6 District									
Seattle Central	121	61.9%	122	58.5%	71	36.1%	82	39.4%	209
Seattle North	83	55.1%	82	50.6%	66	43.9%	78	48.2%	162
Seattle South	71	54.8%	76	52.3%	58	45.0%	68	47.3%	144
7 Shoreline	122	62.0%	120	59.0%	72	36.8%	81	39.6%	204
8 Bellevue	96	55.7%	87	46.0%	76	43.7%	101	53.4%	190
9 Highline	105	58.9%	107	55.3%	73	41.1%	86	44.3%	194
10 Green River	98	60.9%	100	56.8%	61	37.8%	75	42.4%	176
11 Pierce	80	49.4%	80	47.6%	76	47.1%	84	50.4%	168
12 Centralia	48	55.9%	49	61.7%	37	43.0%	29	36.8%	80
13 Lower Columbia	68	66.6%	65	67.4%	29	28.1%	26	26.6%	97
14 Clark	111	60.5%	113	58.2%	68	37.0%	76	39.5%	193
15 Wenatchee Valley	55	65.8%	53	58.1%	27	32.4%	38	41.5%	92
16 Yakima Valley	80	60.0%	86	56.7%	51	38.1%	61	40.2%	152
17 District									
Spokane	181	73.5%	182	72.2%	64	26.1%	70	27.6%	252
Spokane Falls	130	53.5%	122	52.1%	111	45.7%	111	47.1%	235
18 Big Bend	41	59.3%	41	68.1%	28	40.5%	19	31.5%	60
19 Columbia Basin	79	50.5%	82	53.2%	77	48.9%	72	46.4%	154
20 Walla Walla	73	65.5%	76	70.8%	38	33.8%	30	27.9%	108
21 Whatcom	19	40.7%	23	34.5%	28	58.4%	42	64.4%	65
22 Tacoma	68	51.0%	74	53.9%	63	47.3%	61	44.2%	137
23 Edmonds	81	62.0%	79	52.7%	48	36.5%	68	45.0%	151
24 South Puget Sound	54	60.0%	55	55.9%	34	38.2%	42	42.7%	98
SYSTEM TOTALS	2,195	60.0%	2,220	56.9%	1,406	38.4%	1,618	41.5%	3,899

SOURCE: SBCTC Course MIS:SR2102, Version 1.
NOTES: Part-time includes part-time, moonlight, and contracted-out effort; total includes addition of 61 FTE volunteer effort.
Totals may not add due to rounding.